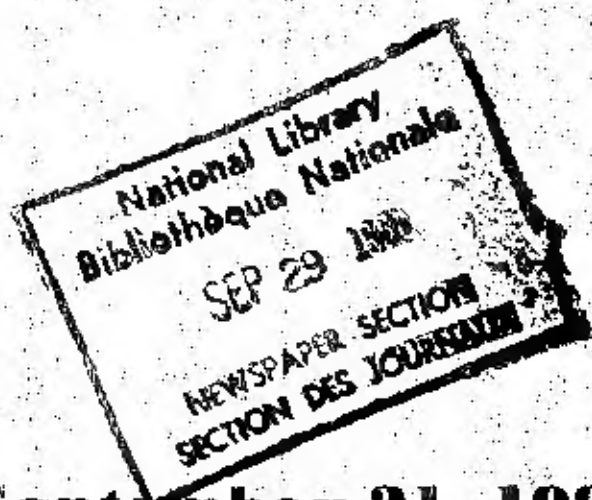




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Maharashtra CM resigns

Bombay, India [AP] — Maharashtra state Chief Minister A.R. Antulay, accused of extorting millions of dollars to set up tax-exempt trusts, said Wednesday he has submitted his resignation to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Antulay, the top elected official of the large Western state and a close associate of Gandhi, has been accused in the Indian news media and parliament of using the prime minister's name to extort payments of between \$44 million and \$66 million from businessmen in return for quotas of cement, sugar and ethyl alcohol, scarce commodities

whose supply is controlled by the government.

Officials of Gandhi's government have defended Antulay's actions in setting up several private, tax-exempt, charitable trusts.

Six opposition leaders in parliament issued a joint statement Wednesday accusing Gandhi of "trying to put a lid" on the scandal. They said they are determined to pursue the affair "to its logical conclusion."

Antulay charged opposition parties with launching "a character assassination campaign" against him because of what he termed as "their frustration over their bleak future."

Khalistan headquarters in Toronto

By Dick Lochan
Our Toronto Representative

A proposed Sikh state of Khalistan is being plotted in Metropolitan Toronto. Kuldeep Singh Sodhi is "consultant-general" and the strategist behind the separatist movement that would create an independent Sikh state out of the Punjab in Northern India.

Most of the financial support for the movement comes from Sikhs living in North America.

Sikh "refugees" coming to Toronto recently are claiming to be persecuted in India because of their separatist political aspirations.

Some are exploiting the Khalistan issue to get to Canada, say Metro Khalistan leaders. The separatist movement of Khalistan is a relatively small but militant organization.

In India, there is no overt persecution although the Indian Government is taking the Khalistan movement seriously enough that in April the Punjab's chief minister Darbara Singh warned that the National Security Act would be used if necessary.

Jehangir's jug sold

London, [UNI] — A blue and white porcelain water jug belonging to the Mughal Emperor, Jehangir (1605-28 A.D.), was sold here for 200,000 dollars.

Decorated with a floral pattern, the ownership of the jug is recorded on its spout. It went to an art collector in Singapore for twice its estimated value.

Sir John Murray Macgregor (1745-1822 A.D.), the Auditor-General of Bengal (now the eastern Indian state of West Bengal) for the British East India Company acquired the jug which has later sold by a descendant.

The jug is believed to have been a gift to Emperor Jehangir from Shah Abbas, the Persian Emperor.

Radars for NATO

New Delhi, [UNI] — India is exporting indigenously built radars to NATO countries.

The 84 million dollars worth of radars were in the past ten years exported to an European firm that supplies radars to NATO, the

Director of the Department of Electronics, Dr. N. Seshagiri has said.

India had the potential to capture a sizeable share of world software market

Better incentives for overseas Indians

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The Government of India is considering various measures to make repatriation of earnings and investment in industries by Indians abroad more attractive to tide over the dwindling foreign exchange situation.

The Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, who addressed a group of 50 children of Indians settled in the USA, the UK and Canada who were in India visiting cultural and religious centres in India, utilised the occasion to appeal to Indians abroad to return and help in tiding over economic difficulties the country was facing.

Mrs. Gandhi is also reported to have asked for suggestions to stimulate repatriation of money by non-resident Indians for the purpose of capital investment in the country.

During her recent visit abroad the Prime Minister was asked by Indian settlers for relief from double taxation when they repatriated money for setting up industrial units in their motherland.

The Haryana Chief Minister, Bhajan Lal, who returned from a tour of Kuwait, the UK, the USA and Canada, said that he found welcome response from the Indian settlers in these countries. He expected investments ranging from Rs 250 crores to Rs 300 crores for the establishment of new industrial units in Haryana in the next few years.

A number of interested parties are expected to arrive in India in September to conduct an on-the-spot study of the prospects of investments in industrial projects in the country.

Some of the fields in which the Indian settlers evinced keen interest were: electronics, micro-computers and semi-conductor devices, auto parts, water metres, plastics, high technology printing, pharmaceuticals, electro-medical equipment, fertiliser, paper and textiles. It is hoped that projects valued at over Rs 50 crores would come to fruition in the near future as a result of the promotional efforts made by

a team of officials who accompanied Bhajan Lal during his tour.

Deposits from Abroad

Meanwhile, the Reserve Bank of India is understood to be considering a proposal to authorize some nationalised banks having good base in international banking to accept deposits from abroad at rates prevailing in the international markets with a provision to repay these deposits in foreign currencies in which these are received.

The banks thus authorised would hold the deposits on behalf of the government of India and not on their own accounts.

It is hoped that Indians abroad would be attracted to keep their funds as deposits with Indian banks.

The funds thus created could be utilised for the use of Indian private entrepreneurs who were currently borrowing abroad or who are setting up projects in other countries.

Remittances from Indians abroad has shown a considerable decline during 1981. A steady increase in these remittances shown from 1977 had reached a peak figure of Rs 4467.28 crores in 1980. The figures (in crores) for the previous years were: Rs 1908.33 in 1977, Rs 2218.75 in 1978, and Rs 2775.28 in 1979.

During the year 1981, the figure for the first six months stood at Rs 2175.11 crores. The monthly split

up is: (in crores) Jan: Rs. 563.10; Feb: 516.79; Mar: 411.06; Apr: 430.66; May: 552.44 and June: 331.72.

With booming economic activities in West Asia and the consequent demand for skilled Indian labour, the remittances from Indians abroad are likely to pick up.

At a time when the country is facing a difficult foreign exchange situation, India can legitimately look to Indians abroad for active participation to tide over the difficult economic difficulties by availing of the various incentives offered to them.

World Bank Report

The World Development Report prepared by the World Bank has specifically pointed out India's lag in export compared to its potential. Although the report appreciated India's policy aims to correct its domestic constraints, in the short term these changes could do little to ease the scarcity of foreign exchange that has developed in 1980-81.

"Almost 45 per cent of India's import bill in 80-81 was accounted for by oil. Migrant remittances are unlikely to grow as rapidly as they did in the seventies. Nor is aid, which played an important role in cushioning the balance of payments after the 1973-74 oil price increases. India is therefore facing a more demanding adjustment than before," the report said.

Beer for export

Bangalore, [UNI] — An Indian firm is manufacturing canned beer with a view to exporting them to West Asia, the US and UK.

The firm, United Breweries, has set up a plant here in the capital of the southern Indian State of Karnataka, with capacity to turn out 15,000 cans of beer an hour.

A director of the company said United Breweries exported beer worth 68,750 dollars last year and this year the firm hoped to double the quantity. Beer in cans chilled sooner than in bottles. Rising sea freight rates and breakages

were other factors behind the switch to cans.

Air-India has agreed to stock and serve beer on all its international flights from Bombay. Other airlines have also shown interest.

In India canned beer will be marketed "selectively" with embassies, five-star hotels and clubs getting priority. Consumers in Bangalore, Bombay and New Delhi will be served later. The price for a can of 340 ml will be Rs 8.

The consumption of beer in India, at 1.5 million dozen bottles a month is the lowest in the world. Production is a fifth of that in Kenya.

Promise of jobs luring girls

New Delhi, [UNI] - Employment rackets are no longer restricted to the Middle East countries. Young girls from Kerala are being lured to the Indian capital, Delhi too, with the promise of jobs and ultimately used for immoral purposes.

Such cases have been brought to light by three young girls from Alleppey district of Kerala recently.

An English daily, "The Hindustan Times," reported that Mrs. Vageshvari Amma, 32, left her mentally retarded husband and three children after Pratap Chandran promised to secure a job for her in the Gulf countries. She gave him 5000 rupees along with her passport.

Five months later, when nothing materialised, she complained to men of her community residing in Delhi. They managed to retrieve her 625 dollars and the passport from Pratap Chandran.

Only when Vageshvari Amma, along with five other Malayalees, were hauled into a jeep late in the night on June 15 and taken to the police station and

when the men were beaten up "into silence," did she realise the seriousness of the situation. She was kept till the small hours and the men were asked to hand over all the money.

Miss Sarojni, Miss Radha and Miss Thankamma, were also brought by Pratap Chandran way back in 1979 with the promise of jobs. They paid him 1000 rupees. Within a couple of days of reaching Delhi, at the residence of Pratap Chandran, they were allegedly forced to surrender to his wishes. Sarojni and Radha were fetched by their brothers after a couple of months' wait, but Thankamma who gave birth to a child, was sent away - the girls are unable to say where.

Another case involves a minor girl from Trivandrum. Nine-year-old Prasanna was allegedly kidnapped by S.S. Chopra, who told the police the girl was to be sent to Canada to work there as a housemaid.

Prasanna was to be handed over to Chopra after being assured that her parents would get 150 rupees per month provided she worked as a housemaid in Delhi.

When a pilot captains

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Uttar Pradesh has the distinction of providing all the Prime Ministers of the country (except for Morarji Desai whose term was short-lived). Now enters the "crown prince", Rajiv Gandhi, through a parliamentary by-election in Amethi in Uttar Pradesh with all the moorings to climb to that highest office in the distant future.

More by design than by sheer chance, Rajiv, the only living son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is in active politics, astrological predictions running in his favour. He enters the Lok Sabha after a resounding victory at the polls which fetched him more than 2.5 lakh votes, far in excess than what even his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru got in the best of his times.

In mythological India a leader is first chosen and all the characteristics of leadership are grafted unto him. If Nehru had pruned his only daughter for that high office, will Mrs. Gandhi lag behind in doing so for her only living son?

No doubt Rajiv has become a member of parliament in his own right and no one can allege that he entered through the back door. In the short spell that he became politically known, he has already established himself as a de facto No. 2 in the Congress hierarchy. Party leaders, young and old, cabinet ministers from centre and states, all through his office either for a dash or for advice and sometimes even to be photographed with him.

But Rajiv is determined to keep sycophancy at bay and clean up the national affairs which has become synonymous for corruption, nepotism and moral degradation.

Rajiv resigned as a Boeing pilot to enter politics. When a pilot captains a nation, will the nation crashland? As a pilot, no doubt, Rajiv was upright. Only time will tell what holds for Rajiv and the nation.

For more than a year Rajiv's entry into politics remained a rumour or a wide guess, both Rajiv and Mrs. Gandhi rejecting such a proposition. "The way we (the Nehru Family) have been in politics, it has been hard and no mother would like that for her child," Mrs. Gandhi said in May '81. "I am not prepared to jump into politics and stand for elections from Amethi or Allahabad, as people are suggesting I should do. Mainly because I think it would be wrong purely from a moral point of view, may be not from a political point of view. It may be the thing to do politically, but I am not inclined to agree. The way I look at it is that Mumtaz had to be helped somehow... the best way is to be a sort of communication medium to her," Rajiv said in August 1980.

Little was known about Rajiv until two years ago. He took no interest in his mother's work and had no liking for politics, unlike his

brother Sanjay. He had an inherent aversion for politics and politicians nurtured over a period of years having been born into a family which held the seat of power in India. His Italian wife Sonia also shared his views.

Sanjay's sudden, tragic death brought Rajiv closer to his mother's work and responsibility. He felt inadequate to fill the void created by Sanjay's death and at the same time his responsibility to help his mother in all manner he could in her difficult moments weighed heavily on him. The moralist in him made the choice difficult between the career of a pilot and that of a politician.

At last he plunged himself into politics. The London Press hailed him a "Mr. Clean." His pronouncements after being known in public life were that of a moralist. But politics is a dirty game where expediency is the rule.

In his first interview given to an Indian media after being elected to the Lok Sabha, Rajiv placed his thoughts on the various issues facing the country. Mr. Clean: "The reason why I am called 'MR. Clean' is because nothing has been found against me, though there was no lack of effort from the side of the critics. I have tried my best to stay away as much as possible from this sleazy game."

First task: My immediate problem is going to be Amethi. In Amethi we are using our cadres and the people generally to keep vigilant guard on all aspects of performance and give us regular feedbacks on the success or failure of the enterprises we have undertaken.

Corruption: "Corruption is something which goes on all over the world. In India, however, we tend to have a phobia about it. If anything positive is brought to our notice I guarantee we will take action. But almost always the information given is not adequate enough to even start an inquiry. Administration: It is a question of personnel really, getting the right people, giving importance to the right people and making them work for you. I do not think there is any other way you can do it."

"What is really needed is a bit of systematisation in our 24-hour approach. I think what is really required is some professional advice on organising the office so that

there is no overlapping of functions. The working in the office is very confused. Democracy: I think we have not done too badly with the system (parliamentary system) we have got. It has its drawbacks, has its problems. Every system has that. We have used this system for over 30 years and I feel this has not really let us down. Though it is slow on the economic front, politically it has kept the country together and it has kept us a strong country... I think it is a good and sound system that we have.

Achievements: "We say everybody feels we have not achieved much. But if you really look back, and you look at your neighbours, right from Iran, right through Middle East to South East Asia and China, everybody has had major political upheavals except the US and may be Sri Lanka. Even in Sri Lanka, there was a spell of bloodshed. This is some achievement for a new country like India to be politically stable enough, to have two major government changes, without any trauma or violence."

Choice of people: "The main thing is to give importance to the correct people. We must get the people who can make a positive contribution and give them responsibility. Let them get more involved in decisions, in doing work they are suited for. We have a lot of people - hangers-on, you can say, who are very vociferous lot and tend to get the limelight."

Loyalty: Loyalty to the cause really, not to an individual. If you have loyalty to a cause and everybody believes in the same cause, you never really fall apart. But the problem comes up when the loyalty is too narrow, it becomes a competitive exercise and you start getting sycophants and chameleons coming in. We should try to keep them out... I am trying very hard to keep them at bay.

Controls: We have to have controls, but we should make them work. What is the point in saying "we are doing this" when the man who is sitting at the implementation point is not doing his work. I think we need to be more practical. We should see what works. This will also increase the basic integrity of an Indian.

Self Control: A lot of self control has to be used by me because nobody else will do it... keep tab on me... to make sure I operate within limits."

Social service instead of jail term

New Delhi, [UNI] - In an effort to reform and arrest the increasing number of under-trials flooding the jails in the country, the Government of India may consider awarding community service as an alternative to punitive imprisonment.

A working group set up by the Indian Government recently to examine the question of prison reforms be-

lieves this would bring drastic changes in the philosophy of retributive justice.

A penal code amendment bill providing that any person, not under 18 years of age, convicted of a punishable offence, could be asked to do social service was introduced in the Indian Parliament, but it lapsed on the dissolution of Parliament in 1980. The Government is now planning to revive the proposal.

Mysterious death in

New Delhi, [UNI] - A hapless Indian woman has appealed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for a high-level inquiry into the mysterious death of her 37-year-old engineer husband in Baghdad (Iraq).

In a letter to Mrs. Gandhi, the widow said she received the body of her husband, Ashim Kumar Biswas, in a decomposed state on June 17 in Calcutta. She could identify him only by his teeth and moustache.

The services of Mr. Biswas, a Deputy Manager (Engineering) in the Food Corporation of India at New Delhi, were temporarily placed at the disposal of the state organisation of animal production under the Iraqi Government in September 1980.

Mrs. Bharati Biswas and her three children were scheduled to join him on May 30 in Baghdad.

Mr. Biswas had written to his wife that he had been purchasing household articles, furnishing the house and was eagerly awaiting her arrival. Passports and visas for the journey were also ready.

On May 13, he sent a telegram to her saying "do

Overseas io corporation

New Delhi, [UNI] - A new emigration bill which will help India's Labour Ministry to regularise recruitment of Indian workers for jobs abroad is likely to be introduced in Parliament soon. High-level discussions between the India's Labour Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs to expedite the introduction of the bill.

The new emigration bill is expected to regulate manpower recruiting agencies, check employment offers, scrutinise contracts and keep a watch over conditions of labour recruited from here.

As a first step in this direction, the Indian Government transferred the Protectorate of Emigrants Division from the External Affairs to the Labour Ministry from September 1. This

Canadian treat for sick oil we

New Delhi, [UNI] - The Indian Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has reached a two-year agreement with a Canadian firm - Nowco - for stimulation of sick oil wells in the Western Indian state of Gujarat.

Under the agreement, Nowco will supply the equipments necessary for the revival of the wells, which it will leave behind after two years.

The import cost of equipment and the consultancy fees together are worked out at seven million dollars.

The Canadian Inter-

Controversy over Kerala VC

Trivandrum, [UNI] - The appointment of Dr. Verghese, professor of English, Bentley College (USA), as Vice-Chancellor of Kerala University, has become a bone of contention between Governor Yothi Vencatachellum, who is the Chancellor of the University, and the Left Democratic Front Government.

The state Education Minister, Baby John, said in the state assembly that in appointing Dr. Verghese the Chancellor had not sought the views of the state Government though she had done so in the case of similar appointments in the past.

While the Opposition, according to a report in the National Herald, an English daily, strongly argued that the Chancellor was not obliged to act on the advice of the state Government, the non-Marxist members of the ruling front confined themselves to references about "violation of democratic precedence and norms" on the part of the Chancellor.

The opposition made a significant charge that the three-member committee comprising representatives of the university Senate, the University Grants Commission and the Chancellor which was set up to submit a panel of names for the post of the Vice-Chancellor was not allowed a free hand. The liaison committee of the ruling LDF and the cabinet sub-committee continuously put pressure on the committees to "too the line," it was further alleged.

The Congress (U) leader, said the fact that the name of Dr. Verghese was inclu-

led to the panel with the consent of the Government nominee in the selection committee shows that he was a deserving candidate. The Congress (U) opposition leader, K. Karunakaran, the Muslim League, Mr. Ahmed, and others contended that the Governor had acted in a democratic manner as she had discretionary powers in her capacity as the Chancellor.

Fifty-one-year-old Verghese graduated in English language and literature from the Travancore University in 1951. He was a Gold Medalist. He took Main English from the Madras University and Doctorate from the University of Denver, Colorado, (USA) in 1964. After a three-year research in Harvard he joined as assistant professor in English in Bentley College in 1968. He became associate professor in the following year and professor in 1975. He has two publications to his credit - "Sweet Silent Thought" and "A study of Shakespeare's Early and Late Life."

TAMIL NADU TO ATTRACT INVESTMENTS FROM NON-RESIDENT INDIANS

Madras, [UNI] - The Government of the southern Indian State of Tamil Nadu has set up a special cell in the State's Small Industries Promotion Corporation (SIPCOT) to attract industrial investments from Indians living in the Gulf and the United States.

The cell will serve as a forum of contact between prospective investors and the government.

Mysterious death in Iraq

New Delhi, [UNI] — A hapless Indian woman has appealed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for a high-level inquiry into the mysterious death of her 37-year-old engineer husband in Baghdad (Iraq).

In a letter to Mrs. Gandhi, the widow said she received the body of her husband, Ashim Kumar Biswas, in a decomposed state on June 17 in Calcutta. She could identify him only by his teeth and moustache.

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Mrs. Bharati Biswas and her three children were scheduled to join him on May 30 in Baghdad.

Mr. Biswas had written to his wife that he had been purchasing household articles, furnishing the house and was eagerly awaiting her arrival. Passports and visas for the journey were also ready.

On May 19, he sent a telegram to her saying "do

not come. I am coming back."

After three days, he wrote to her, "I am trying to cancel my contract. If this is not possible, I will take leave and come back home as soon as possible."

Mrs. Biswas said on May 20, she got another telegram from Mr. Biswas which said, "stay with your brothers till I reach Calcutta."

Two days later, he wrote to his closest friend in Calcutta, "I may never meet you. If you get no information about me, you may inquire at the addresses given in the letters. I have advised Bharati not to come. I do not know whether she has got the telegram. If she comes here, she cannot go back alive."

On June 5, the Indian embassy in Iraq conveyed to her: "Your husband died on June 4 by a fall from the terrace."

After two days, the president of the organisation where he was employed also sent a cable which said: "Mr A.K. Biswas died on June 3. I am arranging to send his body and belongings."

Overseas job corporation likely

New Delhi, [UNI] — A new emigration bill which will help India's Labour Ministry to regularise recruitment of Indian workers for jobs abroad is likely to be introduced in Parliament soon. High level discussions between the India's Labour Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs to expedite the introduction of the bill.

The new emigration bill is expected to regulate manpower recruiting agencies, check employment offers, scrutinise contracts and keep a watch over conditions of labour recruited from here.

As a first step in this direction, the Indian Government transferred the Protectorate of Emigrants Division from the External Affairs to the Labour Ministry from September 1. This

would enable the Labour Ministry to oversee present recruiting procedures and ensure as far as possible that these are free from malpractices.

The Labour Ministry was earlier registering recruitment agents, obtaining bank guarantees and ensuring that job offers were genuine. But India's Supreme Court in March 1977 struck down the rules that enabled this regulatory work to be done. Later it imposed four restrictions including a deposit by recruiting agents pending an amendment to the Emigration Act of 1922.

The proposed high level discussions will also finalise another measure to constitute an overseas manpower corporation which would channelise Government to Government level recruitment for these jobs.

Canadian treatment for sick oil wells

New Delhi, [UNI] — The Indian Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has reached a two-year agreement with a Canadian firm — Nowco — for stimulation of sick oil wells in the Western Indian state of Gujarat.

Under the agreement, Nowco will supply the equipments necessary for the revival of the wells, which it will leave behind after two years.

The import cost of equipment and the consultancy fees together are worked out at seven million dollars.

The Canadian Inter-

national Development Agency (CIDA) has offered 15 million dollars of credit to India. Fifty per cent of this will be made available to the ONGC for revival of sick oil wells in Gujarat.

INDIA TO BRING OUT ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF SPORTSMEN

New Delhi, [UNI] — A sports encyclopaedia, containing Who's Who in Sports, will be brought out by the Indian National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Determined to discipline the economy, bring down prices and arrest the growing rate of inflation, the government of India announced a series of measures in July which created a stir among workers and a sense of unity among the Opposition.

Drastic among half-a-dozen ordinances issued barely three weeks before the Parliament was to meet for its monsoon session on August 17 (although belatedly this year) was the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance under which the government assumed sweeping powers to ban strikes in essential services. A clarification by the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, that the Ordinance also included lay-offs and lock-outs (not explicitly clear in the Ordinance issued) created yet another controversy.

Mrs. Gandhi said that the government was forced to resort to the "harsh" ordinance keeping in view of the need to improve the economic situation and that it was a temporary measure.

Evidently her statement and the clarifications offered by official spokesmen construed government's admission that the measures adopted hitherto did not register the desired effect on the economy and that the government was left with no soft options.

Mrs. Gandhi came to power offering a government "that works." With the growing price rise and scarcity in essential commodities her government's popularity is on the decline. Her personal charisma rules high because the people have no electoral alternative in sight. She needs to contain her gains before the situation goes out of control.

Any stringent measure would annoy one group or the other. In bringing out an ordinance to ban strike in essential services she has alienated the workers in a calculated risk.

In India, today the public opinion is not with the workers. No day passes without a strike in one section of the industry or the other. Even in private and public undertakings where the workers are known to enjoy better scale of pay and working conditions there are strikes on flimsy grounds. The strikes are caused not always for the betterment of the working class, but because of inter-union rivalry. There are as many trade unions as there are political parties, each one trying to toe a particular political line and also pamper the worker for its own popularity.

Trade unionism in India with its frivolous abuse and exploitation of the right to strike has degenerated into terrorism and violence. For the trade union leaders it has become a profitable profession in itself. Thus public opinion has gone against "irresponsible and misguided" trade unionism.

Out of frustration the people have started saying that only the "emergency days" would discipline the trade and the workers.

As a sequel to the "harsh" measure on the workers, Mrs. Gandhi is expected to come ruthlessly on boarders, blackmarketers, profiteers and other economic offenders.

Under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance any person resorting to an illegal strike will be liable to be punished with imprisonment or fine. He will also be liable for disciplinary action, including dismissal. The offences under the Ordinance are cognisable and triable summarily.

Strike has been defined as "cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any essential service, or a concerted refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment. It includes refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service or any other conduct which is likely to result in cessation or substantial retardation of work in any essential service."

The Ordinance covers practically every important industry in public and private sector.

While the industry and the people in general have welcomed the Ordinance, the trade unions and Opposition political parties have vehemently criticised it as a "draconian" measure.

Other terms used to describe the measure were: "attack on fundamental right, authoritarian, attack on the working class and trade union movement, treacherous, resurrection of emergency days, perverse and uncalled for and action

by a confused government in panic.

The non-left Opposition parties — the Bharatiya Janata Party, Lok Dal, Democratic Socialist Party and the Congress (U) — are coming together to fight the "draconian and anti-people" policies of the government.

Other ordinances issued by the government earlier include: The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance stipulating payment by institutions dealing in public deposits exceeding Rs 10,000.00 to be paid by cheques and drafts only to check benami transactions.

The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income Tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance raising the rate of Compulsory deposit in respect of those with annual income above Rs 50,000.00.

An Ordinance to amend the first schedule to the Customs Tariff Act relating to the levy of basic customs duty on edible oils and allied products and also fixing the effective rate of customs duty on these oils at 150 per cent ad valorem in a bid to curb speculation by private trade.

The Working Journalists and Other Newspapers Employees (Conditions of Service) and Other Miscellaneous Provision Act (Amendment) Ordinance prohibiting dismissal, discharge or retrenchment of newspaper employees including part-time employees on account of additional wage burden caused due to the implementation of the Palekar Award.

The government has also decided to import wheat, edible oils, sugar and such essential items as part of a package of measures to control prices and stabilise the economy.

APPLE proves itself

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: India has once again demonstrated proof of its emerging technological prowess. Its first experimental communication satellite — APPLE — was launched into its utilisation phase on August 13.

The launching program by the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, in New Delhi was telecast via APPLE making it possible for viewers in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Pune and Ahmedabad to watch the program simultaneously.

The program was split between Delhi and Ahmedabad. The Prime Minister was introduced from New Delhi studio to the scientists responsible for

the success of the launching of APPLE stationed at the Vikram hall of the Space Application Centre at Ahmedabad. The picture on the TV network was sharp and the sound clear.

APPLE has been successfully parked at 102 degrees East longitude over the Equator with its beacon pointing towards Nagpur. It is placed 38,000 km up in space above Indonesia.

APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment) is the fifth satellite project undertaken by India and the most complex to date. Only eight countries in the world have accomplished similar feat before. Apple is a great leap forward in satellite communications. It has literally taken India to a high technology orbit.

World airlines in red

New Delhi, [UNI] — Financially, 1980 was the worst year for the aviation industry in the world with the airlines facing an unprecedented deficit.

Operating results for scheduled and non-scheduled international and domestic operations have

declined from a surplus 1,900 million dollars in 1978 to an operating deficit of 1,000 million dollars in 1980, according to the latest air transport statistics published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

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HERITAGE LANGUAGES

The prevailing multicultural climate in Canada has encouraged many ethnic communities to start the teaching of heritage languages often with the assistance of provincial and federal governments. It has been recognized that language is an important vehicle of culture and some knowledge of the language of one's parents and grandparents helps to maintain the cultural identity of the ethno-cultural group concerned.

In attempting to teach heritage languages the protagonists of this effort face a formidable task in translating their good intentions into concrete achievements. Many children of immigrants show little enthusiasm in learning the language. As a result the motivation to learn the heritage language is weak. The only motivating force, at the present time, is the compulsion of the parents.

The techniques used to teach the heritage language is very inappropriate in most instances. The teachers, often volunteers with no training in teaching, are ill-equipped and ill-prepared. When the same children in their modern regular schools learn with the assistance of all modern techniques and facilities, the conditions under which they are forced to learn their heritage language is primitive.

Lack of an appropriate curriculum is the weakest part in the effort to teach heritage languages. There are no modern textbooks and teaching aides available; there is no curriculum development; and there is no evaluation of the success of teaching methodology.

In short a lot of parents, teachers and children are wasting their time unproductively in this effort since the teaching is not done properly. A national effort is required to improve the situation. Any governmental agency supporting such education has to earmark resources for curriculum development. Linguistic and cultural organizations have to jointly develop and disseminate modern techniques of teaching such languages.

We hope more awareness of these problems will lead to better techniques of teaching, well-trained teachers and more motivated students.

Letters

Apropos the news item and the editorial which appeared in your paper on September 7, 1981, I believe most of your readers, and perhaps some Government officials as well, are unaware of the plight of Sikhs in India. I would therefore like to enlighten them in this respect.

The Sikhs are a microscopic community of 10 million people in the over 650 million strong India, where they are mostly living in the province of Panjab (sic). In Canada they are around 150,000; their major concentration is in British Columbia although they are scattered from coast to coast. Their first settlement in Canada was in the last quarter of 19th century. Notwithstanding their numerical strength, they have made notable contribution both home and abroad.

Having re-established themselves after the 1947 turmoils, economically they are no longer a frustrated people although politically they have yet to find a homeland.

The irrational rulers of India, like blind dogs in a meat house, are mad and have treated all sorts of miseries for Sikhs. The trust which the Sikhs placed in the rulers has time and again been thoroughly dissipated by betrayal. Their religious places have been desecrated, turned into a shooting alley and barred from public worship; their holy Scriptures have been torn and burnt; one of their religious symbol ('kirpan') is considered by many as a 'public menace'; clandestinely and steadily their political rights have been abridged; proprietary agrarian rights of lands developed and colonized by them have been denied to them; not even a dime is spent for the development of Panjab (sic) out of millions of dollars which they remit home every month from all over the world so much so that even Chandigarh, the capital, has not so far been rail-lined to any of the towns of the province; the natural resources of Panjab (sic) the land which over centuries they have nurtured and is saturated with their blood - are being snatched from them on untenable and flimsy grounds; their representation in the Defence services in particular and in many other public services generally has been drastically cut in the name of nationalism; they are the worst sufferers of the sons-of-the-soil policy of provincial governments of the country although the Government of Panjab does not have any such policy; their legitimate concerns have seldom been heard; opportunities to mould their life in conformity with the precepts and institutions of Sikhism and Panjabi culture have been contrived on one pretext or the other which has reduced them to the status of second class citizen in their country where they are no better than briers and weavers in the

Refugees

'tolerant and pluralistic' society which India claims to be - the plain fact is that the Indian society has fallen so low that there is no longer any bottom. Exhibitionistic joint celebrations of some religious festivals apart, the majority (Hindu) community treats in words and deeds the minorities as a 'breed apart'. This publicly ostracizing attitude is suffocating. There is no denying the fact that the rights of the minorities are enshrined in the Constitution but the public i.e. the Hindu majority is not willing to go along with the spirit and intent of the Constitution. The minorities, as everywhere else, have high aspirations but when these aspirations are doomed due to uncalled for reasons it hurts seriously.

In short the Sikhs are being castigated in their own country; prejudice against them is evident anywhere and everywhere. I believe it is this 'political, religious or social persecution' of which the Indian Sikhs speak. The Sikhs are at cross roads and nothing can muffle them to speak the stark truth which may be hideous to some of their brethren who wish to cling to their unctuous power. That the Government of India would not subscribe, let alone accept this truth, is obviously understood and needs no elaboration.

The Sikhs feel that the time is now ripe for them to act. Like the Jews, they must determine their own destiny if they are to survive as honorable people in the world for they cannot afford abuse and slander any longer; enough is enough. Historically, a Sikh is either a sovereign or a rebel. Today Panjab is nothing short of a ghetto surrounded by a sea of hatred. The most ironic factor is that the people (i.e. Hindus) of India do not recognize Sikhism and the Sikhs as a distinct people among the religious and social communities of India, in fact they want to absorb Sikhism in the vast ocean of Hinduism. They i.e. the Hindus, have very conveniently forgotten that but for the Sikhs, the political map of India would have been quite different. Although India is having a democratic government, any person with good conscience knows that since 1947 the country, under the mask of Indian government propaganda of secularism and democracy, is being governed by a dictatorial Hindu political party which is determined to crush religious minorities and especially the Sikhs. Much to their disappointment this hatred and persecution has considerably helped survival of the Sikhs.

The erect and thoughtful people in Canada and elsewhere, will be deeply grieved by the outrage perpetrated against the Sikhs throughout India; particularly in Panjab. There is much talk of human rights these days, especially in Europe and North America. Unfortunately, like the

Kurds, Berbers and Baluchis, the Sikhs are not heard one word. Even the British Government which even today is morally and perhaps legally obliged to listen to the Sikhs, has turned a deaf ear to their veils and shrieks; otherwise how could they dissect and continue possession of the Koh-e-noor (the world-famous diamond known as the Mountain of Light) which adorn the British Crown? Who will listen to the grieved Sikhs and champion for their rights and rightful place in the community of the nations?

The contribution which the Sikhs have made, during the last over one-hundred years, in the development of Canada will be an eye opener to a discreet observer; their efforts in the development of British Columbia and the yeoman's service in laying the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway are especially noteworthy and deserve recognition but they do not rest on their laurels for there is always room for improvement.

True, the Sikhs want to live in Canada. However, it is equally, if not more true, that Canada needs them; this is a fact which sooner the Immigration authorities take cognize of the better it would be in the interest of Canada.

It is ironic to note that glaring contrast of Indians in Canada to be sent back home and more Africans to get refugee status. Do the Indians like the Ukrainians have to hold National Festivals for the Immigration Minister and his Department, to have their people invited and accepted? Is the refugee status predicated on food shortages and famine rather than other factors. Can't the Sikhs and Indians claim one-sixteenth the refugee pie or is it only for Eastern Europeans to have it and eat it too?

Versatile and Patriotic to the core, the Sikhs are a sturdy people who have turned barren, sandy, marshy, rugged and dense forest lands into world granaries; they are artisans and craftsmen par-excellence; they are time-honoured soldiers second to none in bravery; they are first class sportsmen and mountaineers who have scaled snow peaked mountains; they are efficient and loyal public servants; creative and ingenious, they are competent professionals - doctors, engineers, economists, lawyers, university professors and school teachers; they are a determined people who know and respect the dignity of labour and work more diligently and effectively; they challenge risk and danger; few are healthier and sturdier than the Sikhs of the Panjab.

If an opportunity is afforded to them, they, as their forefathers did, can make a befitting contribution in building a prosperous Canada. It would be a

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Fall of

(EXCERPTS FROM THE SIR WILLIAM MEYER ENDOWMENT LECTURE by Lewis Perinbam - Vice President Canadian International Development Agency on the theme "North and South: Towards a New Interdependence of Nations" at the University of Madras, India in August, 1981)

I consider it a singular honour that you have invited me to deliver the Sir William Meyer Endowment Lecture for many reasons.

Among them, as a Canadian citizen, it allows me to acknowledge the bonds that exist between Canada and India. The friendship between our countries is of long standing. One of our former Prime Ministers, the late Louis St-Laurent, played a key role in keeping India in the Commonwealth when she became a Republic. Another Prime Minister, the late Lester B. Pearson, worked closely with India in launching the Colombo Plan in 1950, which was one of the earliest and most imaginative programs of international co-operation. In the past few decades thousands of Indians have settled in Canada and are contributing to Canadian life at all levels. Those who have made Canada their home have been invariably treated with generosity, kindness and respect. Indeed, I know of no other country, with the possible exception of the United States, which has treated its immigrants so well. I am proud to pay this public tribute to the country which I have adopted; and which, in turn, has adopted me.

This is not to deny that some immigrants have faced problems; because it is not always easy to adapt to a new environment. They are the exception and not the rule. Our Federal government and Provincial governments and local authorities are making energetic efforts to ensure that immigrants are integrated into Canadian life and given every opportunity to lead full and wholesome lives.

An important phase of Indo-Canadian relations is the growth and expansion of trade between Canada and India. Canada's exports to India increased ten-fold in the past decade, from \$31 million in 1970 to \$348 million in 1980. In 1980 alone, Canadian exports increased by almost 50 percent. India's exports to Canada have also increased significantly. Since 1974 they have almost doubled, and reached \$94,263,000 in 1980.

The people of Canada have demonstrated their interest in India's economic and social progress through development aid. India was the recipient of the largest volume of Canadian aid from 1955 to 1974; and since 1951 Canada has contributed over \$1.5 billion to India's development. This aid expresses a lot more than money, goods and

Fall of the South and rise of the North

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services. It manifests the respect which India enjoys in Canada and the desire of Canadians to see India succeed in her efforts to create a buoyant and prosperous democracy. The world needs a strong India, especially at the present juncture in its troubled history.

As a Canadian I am particularly proud of the leadership which our Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, has given to North/South issues; and of his role in the Economic Summit in persuading the other heads of government to recognise the importance of global negotiations. It is a victory whose importance should not be underestimated; and which I hope will augur well for future North/South relations.

The world is in peril; only its citizens can save it. To do so we shall have to mobilize all our resources of understanding, generosity, compassion and love. This is the task we face and to which I wish to address myself.

North and South:

Since the dawn of human civilization more than five thousand years ago, men and women have asserted their social character by reaching out beyond the confines of their settled habitation to establish contact with other human organizations and social groups. From early times human beings have recognized their interdependence and the unity of mankind.

Two thousand years ago Terence of Rome said: "Nothing human is alien to me." Was it not Manu, the law-giver, who observed: "This man is mine enemy. This man is my friend. So thinks the man of narrow mind and heart. The noble soul regard the whole wide world as kin."

A celebrated Tamil poet articulated this need to belong to a universal community in an equally prescient manner:

"Every country is my country
Everybody is my friend."

Interdependence found expression in many ways: it led to travels, trade, migration and to religious evangelistic movements. There were times when impatience with the barriers that separated peoples expressed itself in less peaceful ways - slavery, feudal settlements, wars, conquests and colonial domination. These forces never succeeded in breaking down the barriers between peoples completely. The difficulties of overcoming the obstacles of distance and geographical isolation ensured that the intermingling of peoples was not carried to the point of obliterating all the differences and distinctions among them. As a consequence, different groupings of peoples developed cultural, political and ethnic identities, which later were to prove to be sources of strength as well as of weakness.

There is a compelling need to eliminate the sources of conflict between peoples, and to ensure that their widening interdependence is based on freedom, equality, justice, and mutual respect. And this should be achieved, not in some distant future, but in the short period immediately ahead, before rivalries and animosities among peoples result in a Third World War of such terrifying destructive potency that it could spell the end of human life itself.

Great Divide

The problems we face are of such complexity that it would be presumptuous on my part to claim to know how they should be resolved. What I wish to do is to explore the nature of these problems and to suggest some of the lines along which solutions might be sought. The task I have set myself is thus not to offer a blue-print for the resolution of our problems, but to stimulate the thinking of my audience on this vital subject.

Today's rich countries, mostly European in origin, are separated from today's poor countries, mostly African, Asian and Latin American, by a "Great Divide." There has grown between them over the last century an incredibly wide gap in material standards of living. This is one of the features of our contemporary world.

Yet this yawning gulf between the rich and the poor nations, which we accept today as a fact of life, is of comparatively recent origin. Two centuries ago such a gap did not exist. And if we delve a little farther back into the annals of history, we find that splendid civilizations of incredible grandeur existed in Egypt, Persia, India, China and parts of Africa and Latin America, when Europe was still in a primitive state. The gap was the other way round!

Will Durant, the American philosopher-historian, has aptly observed:

"Europe and America are the spoiled child and grandchild of Asia, and have never quite realized the wealth of pre-classical inheritance. But if we now sum up those arts and ways which the West derived from the East, or which appear for the first time in the Orient, we shall find ourselves drawing up unconsciously an outline of civilization."

The past greatness of Asia was widely recognized by the Europeans of the 18th and 19th centuries. The English conquerors of India accepted this, certainly the educated among them. The Indian Industrial Commission of 1916-18, for example, opened its report with the statement:

"At a time when the West of Europe, the birthplace of the modern industrial system, was inhabited by uncivilized tribes, India was

famous for the wealth of her rulers and for the high artistic skills of her craftsmen. But even at a much later period, when merchant adventurers from the West made their first appearance in India, the industrial development of the country was at any rate not inferior to that of the more advanced European nations."

The great German philosopher Hegel noted:

"India as a land of desire formed an essential element in general history. From the most ancient times downwards, all nations have directed their wishes and longings to gaining access to the treasures of this land of marvels, the most costly which the earth presents, treasures of nature - pearls, diamonds, perfumes, rose essences, lions, elephants etc. - as also treasures of wisdom. The way by which these treasures have passed to the West has at all times been a matter of world historical importance bound up with the fate of nations."

India was known to Europe from the earliest days of history. She carried on a brisk two-way commerce in merchandise and ideas with ancient Greece and Rome. In the 13th century India was visited by many European travellers, among whom mention may be made of Marco Polo, Friar Odoric and Monte Corvino. Travellers in India in the 17th and 18th centuries found the country generally prosperous. Thus Tavernier who reported on his journey in 17th century India remarked that: "even in the smallest villages rice, flour, butter, milk, beans and other vegetables, sugar and other sweetmeats, dry and liquid, can be procured in abundance."

Clive

Robert Clive when he entered Murshidabad, the old capital of Bengal in 1757, found a prosperous city, for he wrote:

"This city is an extensive, populous and rich as the city of London, with this difference that there were individuals in the first possessing of infinitely greater prosperity than in the last city."

Vers Anstey, the English economic historian, expressed surprise at the poverty and arrested development of India during British rule noting that this was "the more strange because up to the 18th century the economic condition of India was relatively advanced, and Indian methods of production, and of industrial and commercial organization would stand comparison with those in vogue in any other part of the world."

Queen Elizabeth I, when she wrote a letter to King Akbar of India, addressed

him as "the mightiest monarch on earth". Milton spoke of the "glorious wealth of Ind," and the expression "wealthy as an Indian" was widely used in the England of the 18th and 19th centuries. It was India's fabulous wealth that attracted the cupidity of the West, which by the 18th century began to display a great deal of dynamism, energy and a sense of adventure. In fact, America was discovered by mistake while Columbus was trying to reach India.

We have already noted earlier the existence in the distant past of splendid civilizations in other parts of Asia. Like India, some of these ancient civilizations, notably that of China, remained prosperous and highly developed by the standards of the time, right until the beginning of the 19th century.

European nations, principally Spain, Britain, France, Portugal and Holland had carved up most of the rest of the world among themselves, Britain taking the largest share. Even countries which did not come under direct colonial rule, to all intents and purposes, under the threat of attack by one of the European powers, maintained a subservient relationship to one of these. As a result of the spread of colonialism, the European powers became the centre, and the colonies the periphery, which served labour, and by buying its finished products.

Thus began a period of interdependence characterized by the political domination of the colonies by the European metropolitan powers. In course of time, major consequences three flowed from this initial type of interdependence.

First, a large gap began to develop between the European nations and the developing nations in terms of per capita incomes. While around 1800 there was little difference between them in their material standards of living, this began to widen with each passing year. By about 1950, the average per capita income of the rich countries was some ten times the size of the per capita income of the poor countries.

Second, imperialism did moral and spiritual harm to the rulers as well as to the ruled. By denying self-respect to those whom it subjugated it vitiated and undermined human relationships. In the colonial world it encouraged a servile mentality whereby ordinary folk cringed for favours, rejected their own cultural values and adopted those of an alien people who regarded them as inferiors. Third, colonialism contributed to the birth of today's racism. For, among the ruling peoples, it encouraged arrogance and feelings of superiority based on colour. It was a new caste system.

To be continued next issue

FILMS

BIWI-O-BIWI

Directed by Rahul Rawail

Produced by Raj Kapoor

After giving us many all-purpose films, Raj Kapoor has attempted to give us **BIWI-O-BIWI** a full-fledged comedy. The first half is introduction of situation and characters. There are a few punches and laughs in this part of the film, but the real tamasha starts in the second half. Here we have laughs and sentiments both. In spite of that one finds something missing.

The plot is slender and thin: a mangli boy lands in a metropolitan city to look for a mangli girl to match him. When he finds one he finds his way barred by the girl's father - a retired colonel who dislikes civilians and wants only an army officer as his son-in-law. The boy has taken a fancy to the girl who also likes him. He presents himself as an army officer before his prospective father-in-law but before he can count on the game is out. Follows a hot chase of auto cars, with many stunts and crashes. But this comes about only after the colonel's look-alike has exploited his similarity and cheated many friends and acquaintances of the colonel. In the finale the two Sanjeev Kumars are identified by the real one's mother. The impostor con-man is held by the police.

Some of the laughs don't come across the screen, such is their weak framing or wrong judgment. Sanjeev Kumar's role of a con-man is as good as his role of the colonel. His mannerism and expressions are excellent. He evokes laughter on his own but much of the laughing gas is emitted when he is in the company of his side-kick, Rajinder Nath, the comedian.

Randhir Kapoor, who has a streak of comedy in him is

overshadowed by Sanjeev Kumar. Randhir Kapoor combines traits of both Raj Kapoor and Shammi Kapoor. Poonam Dhillon, the Biwi-to-be, looks charming but has not much to do, as the comic proceedings are dominated by Sanjeev Kumar and Randhir Kapoor. Yogita Bali is the con-man accomplice. Deven Varma does not show any comical sense worth the name and his appearance in the film amounts to nothing. Shashikala creates her own plot line, almost the reverse of the film's title. Pati-O-Pati. As a spinster, she makes Sanjeev Kumar's middle-aged colonel a victim of her charms and she works them on him with finesse and consummate skill. In the final count, the bride-hunter gets the bride and the hubby-hunter gets the hubby.

The auto-chase sequence is the most comical part of the film. And if it is patterned on the Mac-Sennet chase sequences, it has been improved upon. The colonel's jalopy becomes a character in the film and in the auto-chase it steals the march over other autos. The story does not have much substance nor is the screenplay a great shake. Abrar Alvi the dialogue-writer could not extract much from the not-so-funny situations. Abrar Alvi, it may be remembered, wrote most of Guru Dutt's films and directed for him too. Abrar Alvi's best comedy was *Mr & Mrs '55* and later *Manoranjan*. In *Biwi-O-Biwi* he does not have much scope to show his talent.

It is Rahul Rawail's third film as director. His first was an action movie, which has not been released in the capital yet. Second was *Love Story*, from which he reportedly withdrew his name by mutual understanding with the producer. *Biwi-O-Biwi* lacks the polish and finesse of R K Banner.

DIL KA HEERA

Directed by Dulal Guha

Produced by Manian-Vidwan V Lakshmanan

Dulal Guha, one of the ace Hindi film-makers, always takes up purposeful themes. The cinematic and musical conception he imparts his films is the envy of his contemporaries. He does not let his style and treatment peter into banality in every one of his films one is face to face with freshness and elegance.

In treatment and thematic concern, *Dil ka Heera* is significant besides being topical. No extraneous factors are allowed to sneak into the main theme - one man war against smugglers and blackmailers - so tight is the screenplay and so stark the plot. Songs, dances and comic situations are part of the normal family life of a couple - an Air India air hostess flying on international flights and a customs officer assigned to apprehend smugglers, of diamonds in this case. Both are upright and honest in their respective jobs. The airhostess is blackmailed to help a gang of smugglers to carry diamonds from Singapore to India. The toys she brings for her kid are the camouflage, as they are duty-free. The customs officer, does not know that his lady-love has fallen in the smugglers' trap, first unknowingly later against her will. When he comes to know of it, he takes her to task, but that is not the end of the smuggling game. He set out to find out who the smugglers are and liquidate them in their own den, almost singlehandedly. It is here that the plot takes on some fantasy turn yet not in terms that it becomes another fantastic finale, though it has all the ingredients of "excitement" - action, chase, arson, kidnapping, torture, dare-devilry and the fiery ending.

Dharmendra and Hema Malini, who have paired together in over a score of films, play their roles with amazing realism, with a firm sense of their characters' understanding and natural spontaneity. At times one does feel that Air India would not accept an airhostess as buxom as Hema Malini on its international flights.

Singapore's scenic locations and Chinese-style pagoda-patterned modern buildings are an added delight. M Raja Ram's cinematography and Laxmikant-Pyarelal's musical score are two glowing rays of this commercial gem.

DARSHAK in Democratic World

Paris likes Indian films

Paris, [UNI] - An average Frenchman may be unsure of the exact geographical location of India on the Atlas, but he knows that India is the largest film producing country in the world. French newspapers and magazines frequently write about Indian film industry. The state-owned television also occasionally beams programs on Indian films.

Indian films have started capturing the hearts of Parisians.

Earlier, Indian film classics used to make occasional appearances in some corner of Paris - the city of theatres, new wave cinema and fashion capital of the world. Now there are two centrally-located cinemas showing popular Hindi films every day. Latest south Indian Tamil films also reach here soon after their release in India.

Indian movies by master directors like Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen, whose recent revival in local cinema houses received wide public acclaim, command high reputation.

Ray's earlier film 'Jalsagar', when recently released simultaneously in half a dozen Paris cinemas with French sub-titles as 'Salon de Musique', ran

for three months and earned raving reviews. Following its success, another film by Ray, 'Charulata', has been revived in seven cinemas here.

French film distributors also had a glimpse of the popularity of Ray's films with Parisian filmgoers during the third Cannes film festival late last year. A spokesman of the Paris Film Distribution Company said they plan to revive all of Ray's earlier films.

But his recent films, including the 'Chess Players', did not get that much public and critical acclaim.

The highest patronage for Hindi films comes not from the French but from the Algerians, Moroccans, Egyptians and Lebanese.

The biggest fans of Tamil films in Paris is the 10,000-strong Tamil community from the former French colony of Pondicherry.

Tamil films are also patronised by a fairly good number of French citizens from the overseas territories of Guadeloupe and Martinique Islands in the Caribbean. Though they cannot speak Tamil, they retain Tamil names and some social and cultural practices. Their ancestors went there as plantation workers about two centuries ago.

Amrithraj lacks killer instinct

New Delhi, [UNI] - India's Vijay Amrithraj has been the country's best hope at the Wimbledon, but apart from making two quarter-final appearances he has not done anything better.

Ramanathan Krishnan, the veteran Indian tennis player, made it to the Wimbledon semi-finals twice when Rod Laver and Roy Emerson were the star attractions.

Vijay first appeared in 1973 when most of the top players that year, stayed away from the Wimbledon championship. He lost in the quarter-finals against Jan Kodes over five games.

In 1975, Vijay Amrithraj replaced Manuel Orantes for the Carolina Invitation Tournament and won the championship. He beat superstar Bjorn Borg and the enigmatic Ilie Nastase. But his performance at the Wimbledon the same year was not impressive.

Described as "the ebony skinned Indian bounding the court with the agility of a gazelle and feline grace of a panther," Vijay Amrithraj has by far not improved on his performance since 1973.

In the same year he also beat Rod Laver, master of

the Grand Slam, in the third round of the United States Open and then blasted Jimmy Connors to win the Volvo International. In 1974, he beat the Bjorn Borg the second time in the second round of the United States Open.

Vijay began his career way back in 1968 along with Sashi Menon when they beat Sri Lanka at Bombay's Khar Gymkhana in the Asian Davis Cup tournament.

Vijay took India to the Davis Cup finals in 1974 after defeating the Soviet Union in the semi-finals. As India could not play against South Africa, it had to concede the finals - and possibly the cup.

Vijay, described by the American media as a man of sporting gestures and orient courtesy, has often lost matches as he has failed to protest against the calls that went distinctly against him.

On too many occasions, Vijay took the lead and lost. Critics say that lack of the killer instinct, loss of concentration and misses have always led him to defeat.

In 1973, he suffered a compound bursting of a blood vessel in the right arm. This resulted in his changing from the heavier steel racket to one of aluminium and later to one of wood. This change hampered his 125-miles-per-hour service.

Vijay's rise was fast and by the 1970s, he was perhaps the most promising player in the world. He won a series of Grand Prix tournaments held in India, and despite his recent failures, Indians still hope and wish that he reaches the top.

Breakthrough India-China

By George Mathew

New Delhi: With the 3-day visit of the Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, Huang Hua, to India last month, a good beginning has been made to break the 21-year old impasse in India-China relations.

The Chinese leader himself described the visit as a "breakthrough" in the relations between the two countries which were out of for a long time.

While it is premature to harp on the outcome of the New Delhi talks as a breakthrough in India-China relations, the joint decision to undertake "purposeful" talks at an "appropriate level and appropriate time" to resolve the boundary dispute as the immediate outcome of the talks cannot be undermined.

Letters Re

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wise decision, never to be regretted. The Canadians are preoccupied with winning, whether in sports, business, or education. Therefore this society does not welcome losers. Canada need people with ability; people who can and do achieve the goals. Sikhs are such people and right deserve to choose and be accepted to live here.

Before any extradition orders are served on the Sikhs who are currently labelled as 'illegal' immigrants, I would strongly urge Mr. Axworthy to:

(a) consider the needs of Canada for people like the Sikhs who can make a meaningful contribution and will be a sure asset to the multicultural society of Canada; and
(b) accredit consultative status to Federation of Sikh Societies of Canada, the only political organisation of the Sikhs at the national level. I feel that only this Federation is best suited for the purpose since it enjoys the unique status and has the mandate of the Sikhs of Canada to speak on their behalf.

I am not aware of the circumstances under which more than 1000 East Indians, most of whom are the Sikhs, have landed in Canada nor am I concerned as to how many of them will be allowed to stay in Canada or will be granted refugee status but one thing is certain and that is that they have documents for entry to Canada and such documents would have been issued by none other than the Canadian High Commission in India. Therefore their entry does not seem to be illegal; the question of granting refugee status is different and the two should not be mixed. I have given some information and if this could help the concerned authorities to appreciate the situation in the correct perspective, I would feel my effort amply rewarded.

Before concluding, let me add that the existing rule

Satellite towns to relieve cities

New Delhi [UNI] - The Indian Government proposes to develop about 200 small and medium towns across the country to reduce the rate of migration of rural population to metropolitan cities and large towns.

Migration of people from rural areas to metropolitan cities has been a major problem in India. It is expected that these satellite towns would lessen the massive migration to the burgeoning cities and act as service centres to the rural hinterland.

The massive influx has also created a housing problem. At present, the hous-

ing shortage is estimated to be of the order of 20.1 million units - 15.1 million in rural areas and five million in urban areas. The figure does not take into consideration the acute shortage of office and business accommodation in the cities.

The influx has also created a sky-rocketing price rise of housing units. The problem may best be stated as one involving an acute shortage of units available at an affordable price. The Union Works and Housing Ministry has decided to provide house sites free of charge to 14.5 million families in rural areas by March 1985.

ing detailed studies to make a precise assessment of wind data and the country's energy potential. Through the study, it is hoped, the economy of some coastal areas which have reasonable wind velocities could be significantly improved by using wind energy.

Wind power

New Delhi, [UNI] - Wind power, if adequately harnessed, can play an important role in meeting India's energy demands, it is being realized in appropriate quarters.

The Department of Science and Technology of the Indian Government is conduct-

CUSOBIPS and the Carleton Religion Department will host a classical Indian dance by the renowned artiste ANJALI at 2:30 on October 11 in theatre A, Southam Hall, Carleton University. Tickets will be sold at the door. \$3 adults, \$1 children and students. Members of CUSOBIPS free.

Breakthrough in India-China relations?

By George Mathew

New Delhi: With the 8-day visit of the Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, Huang Hua, to India last month, a good beginning has been made to break the 21-year old impasse in India-China relations.

The Chinese leader himself described the visit as a "breakthrough" in the relations between the two countries which were out of for a long time.

While it is premature to harp on the outcome of the New Delhi talks as a breakthrough in India-China relations, the joint decision to undertake "purposeful" talks at an "appropriate level and appropriate time" to resolve the boundary dispute as the immediate outcome of the talks cannot be undermined.

Letters Refugees

continued from Page 4

wise decision, never to be regretted. The Canadians are preoccupied with winning, whether in sports, business, or education. Therefore this society does not welcome losers. Canada need people with ability; people who can and do achieve the goals. Sikhs are such people and rightly deserve to choose and be accepted to live here.

Before any extradition orders are served on the Sikhs who are currently labelled as "illegal" immigrants, I would strongly urge Mr. Arwosthy to:

- consider the needs of Canada for people like the Sikhs who can make a meaningful contribution and will be a sure asset to the multicultural society of Canada; and
- accredit consultative status to Federation of Sikh Societies of Canada, the only political organisation of the Sikhs at the national level. I feel that only this Federation is best suited for the purpose since it enjoys the unique status and has the mandate of the Sikhs of Canada to speak on their behalf.

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Before concluding, let me add that the existing rules

The Chinese foreign minister has also extended invitations to both Indira Gandhi and her external affairs minister, Narasimha Rao, to visit China. The invitations were graciously accepted.

It was more than evident from the statements of Huang Hua at official level talks and at his press conference in the Indian capital that his country had recognised the fact that the main thaw in the strained bilateral relations was the boundary question.

(Following the unilateral declaration of ceasefire after the India-China war in 1962, China had retained a large chunk of Indian territory in the North East. That marked the last gasp of the "Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai" slogan coined with much enthusiasm after the India-

China agreement of 1954 accepting "Panchsheel" (the five principles of peaceful co-existence) authored by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as India's basic principles of foreign policy.)

Huang Hua said that both the countries could seek "fair, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of their boundary dispute through negotiations, taking into account the historical factors, the present actual situation and the national feelings of the peoples of both the countries."

A day before the arrival of the Chinese foreign minister in New Delhi, Mrs. Gandhi had made it clear publicly that there could be no bipartite agreement with China under which a portion of Indian territory would have to be handed over to China in exchange for the occupied area. "We would have to keep in mind before making any agreement that China continued to occupy Indian territory," she said.

However, a change in the ardent attitude on both sides could be witnessed in the recent talks. China no longer insists on Deng Xiaoping's "package" offer to solve the problem on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. India has also climbed down from its original position that no talks could be held with China unless it vacated the Indian territory under its occupation.

Mr. Hua said that China created India as "equal" with understanding. Development of friendly relations between India and China would benefit the cause of peace in the region. He also reiterated his country's faith in "Panchsheel" which would help ensure peace and stability not only in South-East Asia, but the whole world.

However, there has been no specific proposal for resolving the border problem. Mr. Hua's visit at best appeared to be "exploratory." Both sides have broadly agreed on greater cultural, scientific, technical and economic exchanges.

A high-level Indian team is expected to visit China some time in October to continue the talks. Much will depend on the sincerity of approach of both China and India, not only in the bilateral relations but on a number of world issues. India-China relations will have its limitations in the context of the present Indo-Soviet relations.

It was evident from the Chinese foreign ministers' replies to questions at his press conference that his country's attitude on various issues, which also involved the interest of India, had not undergone any change. Asked about Sikkim's merger with India, the "Mac Mohan Line," India's recognition of Kashmir, the Kashmir problem with Pakistan or the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Huang Hua replied with meaningful smile that his country's policy on these issues were well known. About Afghan-

Matchless Kerala women athletes

New Delhi [UNI] - Women athletes of the South Indian State of Kerala have proved themselves to be par excellence.

These athletes from India's southern State have been winning the women's athletic championship at the nationals for the last five years, the overall championships for the last four years and the all-India inter-university championships for the last eight years.

The performance of these agile sprinters at the preparatory camp held at Hyderabad last month for the coming Asian Games once again vindicated their supremacy.

At national meets, it is the Kerala girls who vie for the gold and silver having steadfastly beaten the opposition down to the third and the fourth place.

At an inter-state meet in Bangalore this year, M.T. Mary, 23, matched stride for stride with Angel Mary Joseph to ultimately finish a close second in the pentathlon. The two will compete

istan he was more specific that the key to any settlement lay in the "total withdrawal of the aggressive Soviet troops" from there.

The change in the Chinese leadership has resulted in its desire to modernise and align with the West. This new approach seems to have also instilled in China the desire to develop friendly relations with its neighbours. In this context China's desire to renew friendly relations with India under the "panchsheel" could be termed as genuine.

But any substantial outcome would depend on its attitude towards the border situation with India and its willingness to return the occupied territory.

It would be difficult for the Indian leadership to pacify the people with even a "barter deal" for which the Indian Constitution has no provision.

The Communist Party of India (CPI) which owes its allegiance to the Soviet Union, finds sinister motives in the Chinese move for friendship with India. According to the party, the Chinese leader's visit to India was "part and parcel of a well-coordinated plan of US imperialists, Chinese leadership and military dictator Zia of Pakistan, to isolate our country and blackmail it into their reactionary global strategy named as strategic consensus."

A statement issued by the CPI also referred to the fact that Mr. Hua's visit to India was preceded by the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister, Zhao Zhanq to Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh and that of the US Foreign Secretary, Alexander Haig to China and the announcement of the sale of F-16 aircraft and \$3 billion US loan for arming Pakistan. These recent events have placed India at a disadvantageous position militarily.

next year at the nationals in the newly introduced heptathlons, a testing series of seven events: 200m run, 100m hurdles, long jump, high jump, shot put, javelin throw and 800m run.

Another absorbing tussle, which according to the fortnightly "India Today" is akin to the Steve-Overt-Sebastian-Coe conflict which enlivened track event meets all over the world last year, is between the fragile-looking Sreekumari Amma (21), and P.T. Usha (18).

In January Sreekumari became the first Indian woman to break the 12-second barrier in the 100m dash, clocking 11.9 seconds in the inter-university meet at Gwalior. A month later at the nationals, Usha made the 100m in 11.8 seconds with Sreekumari, finishing one tenth of a second later. In the months to come their supremacy is likely to be challenged by another woman, also from Kerala. At the Bangalore meet, Sany Joseph clocked 12.6 seconds in the 100m run for under-16s, just one tenth of a second outside Usha's national record for that age group.

Keralites are also competing strongly at the pits. Mercy Mathew, who has several records in her bag, seems to be past her peak. However, she continues to hold the distinction for the longest leap, 6.08m, made during the Pune inter-university meet in 1979.

Although Kerala boasts of the best women sprinters and long jumpers in India, it has no top-class high jumpers and long distance runners. Elizabeth K. Mathai and P.A. Anna Kutty are two bright prospects for the high jump and others who have excelled in long distance at local levels could improve their mark, the fortnightly magazine says.

According to "India Today," the key to Kerala's athletic ascendancy is the organisation of coaching in the schools and colleges. Young hopefuls in the 12-15 age group are chosen every year and they avail of comprehensive coaching facilities after classes. The Kerala State Sports Council (KSSC) pays the boarding expense.

There are also cash incentives for outstanding performances. Says Manjit Walia (34), a National Institute of Sports coach and a former international hurdler: "These incentives have no parallel in the country. It is this and the continuous training that makes the Kerala girls tick."

Oddly enough, Kerala men are not as successful as the women, and an investigation into this is to be made shortly by sports doctors. The excellent performance of these women athletes of Kerala gives credence to the adage that "before the women of the State rock babies in cradles, they rock the sports stadiums."

are there to help us, not to

shackle our actions and, if necessary, the rules should be rewritten to meet the situation as may be confronting us and most important, that in framing the rules or in their interpretation and implementation, human factor is never forgotten. After all the rules are for our benefit, not the other way around.

S. Singh
Ottawa

Annoying behaviour

I would like to bring your readers attention some of the behaviour patterns of Indian immigrants that create aversion in the minds of local people leading to attitudes of hostility.

The other day, while waiting in a queue - a rather long one behind me - an Indian I know approached me as if greeting me. She talked to me for a while and then started moving along with me to the destination disregarding the annoyance shown by others in the queue. She pretended there was nothing wrong with such activity. Finally she reached her goal even ahead of me.

It so happened that within a few days I encountered her again, also in a similar queue. As before, she was very friendly, talkative and, as you may have guessed, joined me in the queue disregarding the claims of about 50 people behind her. I told her the line was over there. There was no response. She considered jumping the queue her birth right. She started talking in a loud voice, about how terrible the KKK is and why the visible minorities should fight it. Many of those behind, who heard her, might have decided to join the KKK!

When will we learn to behave properly?

Annoyed.

Jaya is back

By B.N. Kumar

Bombay [UNI] - India's Hollywood is agog with rumours - and they are not totally baseless - that Jaya Bhaduri, the darling of millions of film-goers, is back in films. Her appearance in "Silsila" - after a gap of five years - is only the beginning of the end of her "sanyas" from films after marrying Amitabh Bachchan.

Jaya, who became a star overnight in her maiden film "Guddi," in which she played the role of a film-crazy teenager, had to be persuaded to return to the glitter and glory of the silver screen. And the credit for this goes to Yash Chopra, the maker of "Silsila."

When Yash approached her with a script - it revolves around the Amitabh-Jaya-Rekha triangle - the "little sparrow" sat quietly till the climax.

It was "Silsila's" tear-jerking climax which opened a new chapter in Jaya Bachchan's life.

Let me present a flashback of the climax:

Jaya, a victim of many a storm in her life, lies unconscious on her bed. Doctors and her mother and cousin are looking on helplessly. Amitabh rushes in and sends out everyone. "I know what my wife wants..." Then he says in a choked voice: "Shobha (her name in the film). I have come back to you to stay here forever... forever." Tears roll down Jaya's cheeks as she bursts out. And a little while later the moral of the film appears on the screen: "Love is faith and faith lasts forever."

Coming back to the real life "Silsila," Jaya recently asked Raj Sippy to find a good script for her. "I will work for you," she announced.

Raj Sippy is currently going over scores of scripts to pick the right one for Jaya.

Jaya's decision to return to films raised many eyebrows in the film industry though her special regard for the Sippys ("Sholay" etc) was well known for they had been instrumental in building her up as a star. But one wouldn't forget Jay's "friendship" with another Sippy - Romu - before her marriage. Raj says Jaya is their family friend.

The question now arises whether Raj Sippy will make another "Silsila." He wants to focus three-fourths of the film on Jaya since "it is her film."

Yash's "Silsila" has failed to meet the box-office expectations, initial reports say. Though in the main theatres it is drawing crowds, the small-centre audiences have not appreciated the "triangle" theme. "Ek Duuje Ke Liye" with South Indian superstar Kamal Hasan is said to be the stumbling block in the success path of many ambitious ventures from Bombay.

Though Amitabh's "affair with Rekha was deliberately publicised by the gos-

sip-hungry film press, most of the readers refused to believe the poppycock stories of Amitabh marrying Rekha after ditching Jaya. Some of these stories were inspired or planted by the "Silsila" unit members themselves who apparently thought that building up sympathy for Jaya would help stretch the queues at the cinema houses.

What will Raj Sippy do in the light of these developments? Will he change the tricks or will he repeat the triangle theme?

In any case, he is planning to start the new venture in a couple of months.

Raj is not the only person to be too happy to help Jaya to come back to films. Industry circles say Hrishikesh Mukherjee - now Chairman of the Central Board of Film Censors - was heard

several times saying that he was ever ready to make a film for his "Guddi" and Gulazar eagerly looked forward to his "Koshish" star's bid.

Sanjeev Kumar recalls the case with which Jaya worked during the shooting of "Silsila." She was also said to be very polite to Rekha - as she was in the film too - who reportedly upset the Amitabh-Jaya apple-cart. But what is mysterious is the prolonged silence of the self-assertive wife of the industry's "towering inferno" over his "affair."

Why did Jaya not break off with Amitabh and reopen her career's closed chapter on her own?

Jaya obviously could not afford to antagonise Amitabh, the highest paid and busiest man in the film industry today, and take off

New tourist resort

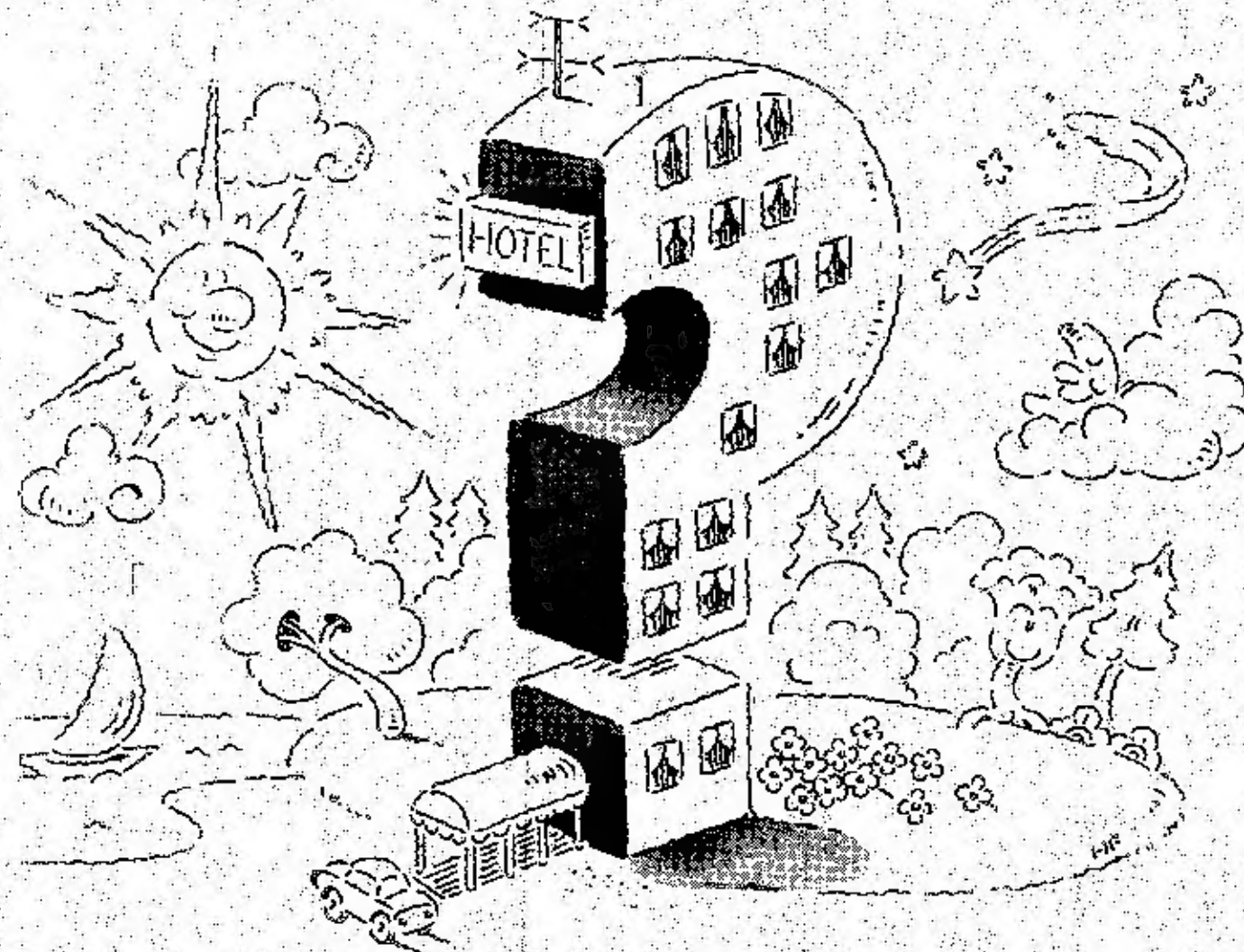
New Delhi, [UNI] - On the banks of the famed Vembanad Lake in central Kerala are the sprawling, picturesque grounds called Baker Estate. The Kerala State Government has acquired the 104-acre heavily wooded land and plans to transform it into a tourist resort.

With the growing importance of tourism in India, the State Government acquired this land to enable tourists to have a glimpse of the natural beauty of the State. Till now, they were brought to the major tourist resorts like the Kovalam Beach and Thekkadi wildlife sanctuary. The Vembanad lake in Kumarakom offers to bridge this gap effectively.

There is a graceful mansion here called the Baker's Lodge, which is distinctly reminiscent of a Spanish villa. Nearly 164

years ago, a young missionary, Henry Baker, was posted at Kottayam, then a tiny village, almost inaccessible, with crocodile-infested swamps surrounding it. His son, Alfred George Baker discovered Kumarakom and decided to settle there to a planter's life. In 1848, the Government of Travancore sanctioned him 500 acres of land. The dangerous swamps and the thick jungles had to be cleared and planted with paddy and coconut. Alfred's son and grandsons took up the job as they too shared the elder Baker's love for this remote and dreamy land.

The lake, famous for lobsters, spotted fish and shrimps, is to be utilised to the maximum. Water-skiing, teal-shooting and yachting are some of the aquatic sports planned.



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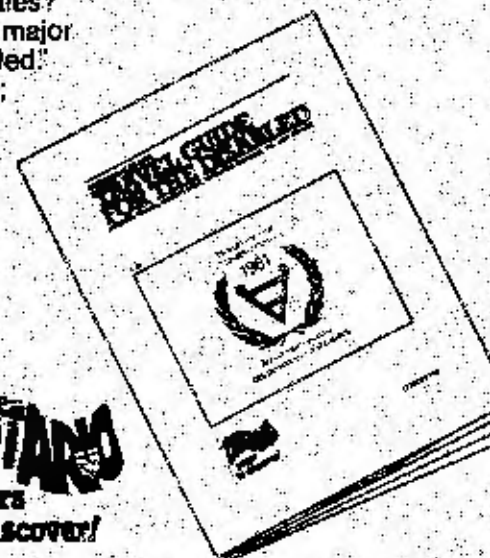
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The risi

By K.K. Duggal

New Delhi, [UNI] - The appointment of Dr. Farooq Abdullah as president of the National Conference, the ruling party in the north-western state of Jammu and Kashmir, is quite in tune with the Indian tradition of the son stepping into the father's shoes.

A businessman's son gets into his father's business as easily as a farmer's son takes to the plough.

Politics too has become a family business. Occasionally, the father names his successor as did Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Chief Minister of Kashmir, when he passed on the party crown to his son. The Sheikh saw nothing wrong in choosing his successor. He said even Motilal Nehru had passed on the mantle of the Congress presidency to his son, Jawaharlal, at the Lahore session of the Congress in 1930.

In the feudal legacy inherited by India the throne passed from father to son. Ashoka inherited the throne from his father, Chandragupta Maurya, as Humayun did from Babar and Akbar from Humayun.

In January 1966 when Mrs. Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister, her detractors said the comely lady had been groomed for the office by her father, Jawaharlal Nehru. But she did not ascend the throne on Nehru's death in May 1964. The top office came to her after Lal Bahadur Shastri's sudden death in Tashkent.

But Sheikh Abdullah's choice of his successor has a touch of irony. It was the Shere Kashmir (the Lion of Kashmir) who, as a young man, raised his powerful voice against the dynastic rule of the Dogra maharajas of Kashmir.

Nevertheless, dynastic rule is part of the Indian milieu. Some dynasties were destined to rule. The blue-blooded princes, for instance. Quite a number of people remember fondly the good old days of maharajas and nawabs who liberally bestowed favours on anyone who knocked at their door. So many tales are woven around men of high pedigree who were acclaimed as born rulers.

And not many eyebrows are raised when the sons of VIPs make their debut in politics. Sanjay Gandhi, younger son of Mrs. Gan-

Car

By Tara Shankar Sahay

New Delhi, [UNI] - Mr. Arun Dhavan, a senior civil servant, had a wistful look at his new car - a dream that materialised after years of savings - before tethering it to his garage. Then you rest awhile, Maharaj Padmini, he said to himself, "until I find a better home for you or get promotion."

Mrs. Asha Kohli, an airline executive, winced: "Another hike. Six rupees for a litre of petrol. I'll curtail my shopping sp-

The rising sons

By K.K. Duggal

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And not many eyebrows are raised when the sons of VIPs make their debut in politics. Sanjay Gandhi, youngest son of Mrs. Gan-

dhi, was admired for his unorthodox ways and emerged a powerful leader after the 1980 elections. After his tragic demise, the political mantle fell on his elder brother, Rajiv Gandhi who, at 37, is ostensibly set for a pivotal role, having won a seat in Parliament with a stunning majority.

Quite a number of politicians have groomed or encouraged their offspring to adopt the political career as politics is a rewarding business with a good deal of clout.

In the pre-independence days Motilal Nehru was not the only one who set his son on the political course. Ravi Shankar Shukla, who was Chief Minister of the Central Provinces (named Madhya Pradesh after independence) had settled for a political career for his sons, Shyam Charan and Vidya Charan. Shyam Charan Shukla rose to be Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and Vidya Charan Shukla joined Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the iron man, too, wanted his son to adopt a political career, but Dayabhai Patel did not go far; he stopped in the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of Parliament.

Another strong man, Partap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab, left his son Surinder Singh Kairon, an MLA in his home state.

In this list of son-father teams the better known are former Haryana Chief Minister Bansi Lal's son Surinder Singh, MLA, former U.P. Chief Minister Kamalapati Tripathi's son, Lokpati Tripathi, a minister in U.P., former Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram's son, Suresh Ram, who had a spell as MLA in his home state of Bihar, and the late Govind Ballabh Pant's son, K. C. Pant, one-time Energy Minister in Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet.

Lal Bahadur Shastri's son, Hari Shastri, is just a member of Parliament.

DMK leader, K. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has chosen a political career for his son Muthu but not much is heard of him.

Nearer home, in Pakistan, Miss Benazir Bhutto has assumed a political role after the death of her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Her brother Murtaza Bhutto is operating from Kabul, having vowed to avenge his father's death.

Car pools popular

By Tara Shankar Sahay

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ees; but what about the three children who have to be driven to school."

Like Mr. Dhavan and Mrs. Kohli many car-owners in New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere are assailed by the same worry: rising fuel expense.

A recently retired government officer, who just cannot live without a car, has an answer for the predicament of Dhavans and Kohlis who are used to car comfort: Pool the cars which both the haves and have-nots can ride.

Ram P. Dhamija, who shifted to his own house in

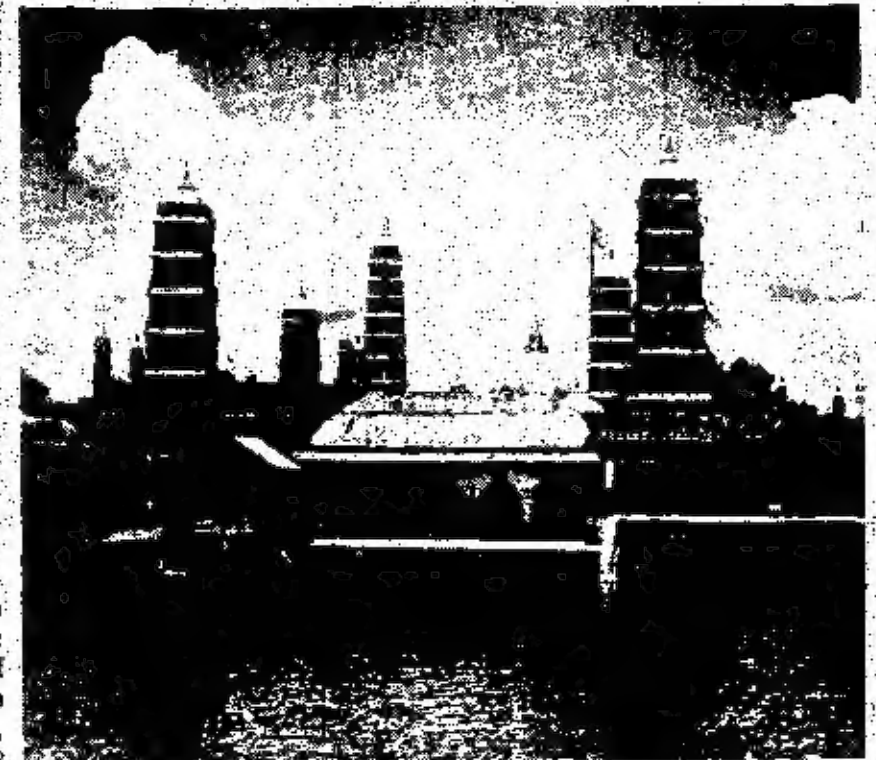
Meeting place of many creeds

By A Correspondent

Speaking about the multiplicity of religions, Ramakrishna Paramahansa had said: "many rivers flow from different sources, but all of them lead to the great ocean." This came to mind while witnessing recently the Kandhuri festival at Nagore, in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. People belonging to different faiths had come in large numbers to worship and seek the blessings of Nagore Andavar. One could see thousands of Hindus and Muslims fulfilling their avowals having been blessed by the Andavar. The Darga of Nagore enshrines the tombs of Fakir Shahul Hamid, (23rd descendant of Prophet Mohammed) popularly known as Nagore Andavar, his son and mother.

According to legend, Nagore Andavar hailed from Manikpur in Uttar Pradesh and after saintly visits to Mecca and other holy places he came down South and settled at Nagore. He had cured, saved and answered the prayers of various people following different faiths. The scene at Nagore festival during the month of April every year, is a typical example of faith cutting across regional and religious barriers.

Likewise, the church of Annai Velankanni, nearby Nagore, is also a holy venue where people belonging to different states, countries, and faiths throng on the



Nagore Darga

festival day to pray and seek the blessings of the Mother.

Similarly, just nearby is the holy place Sikkil, where Lord Subramania is worshipped. Sikkil, known as one of the six hol, camps of

the lord, goes gay on festive occasions when people of different castes and creeds join as one man to celebrate the occasion. The great ocean of faith thus beckons several streams.

Diwali Mela in Ottawa

The India Canada Association of Ottawa will celebrate the annual Diwali Mela on Sunday, October 25th at Sir Robert Borden High School on Greenbank Road (just north of Knoxdale Road) from 1:00 to 6:30 p.m.

His excellency Dr. G.S. Dhillon, High Commissioner of India will inaugurate the occasion. The

Mela, as usual, will consist of colourful variety shows; gourmet snacks, sweets, craft and community stalls. Admission \$2.00 for adults; children under 12 - free.

Please contact Chan Chandramouli (236-3846; or Chandran Nair (824-0006) for further details.

Prices up

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Prices are rising up and up in spite of the anti-inflationary measures announced by the government.

The whole sale price index stood at 284.6 on July 12. The figures released by the government indicated a record rise of 5.1 in the whole scale price index in the very first week after announcement of the "package" early July.

The index, however, do not show the full impact of the hike in prices of petroleum products by way of transportation cost etc., which will add up in due course.

The price rise remained within controllable limits earlier in the year. In the first month of the fiscal year 1981-82 the index rose by 5 points.

the Press Enclave after retirement in March, discussed the idea with his neighbours - car-owners as well as non-car-owners. The response has been encouraging," he says.

Mr. Dhamija and his friends have put up a notice in the Press Enclave - 15 km from the Secretariat - inviting fellow commuters to notify their place of work and office timings so that six can ride the same car.

Although the car pool idea is still in the embryonic phase, it has elicited positive response from many.



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Air Canada flight to India

This was the announcement made at the Sixth Annual National Conference of NACOI held in Toronto on August 28-30, 1981. The National President, Mr. Kheterpal informed that AIR CANADA has offered one free ticket to NACOI to help raise funds. All new members who register themselves before December 31, 1981 and old members who renew their membership before the same date will be eligible.

The theme of the Conference was "The Cultural Challenge," based on a brief prepared by the NACOI for Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee of the Government of Canada. Messages of congratulations and good wishes for the community were received from Rt. Hon'ble Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister, other Ministers of Federal and Provincial Governments and Leaders of the Political Parties.

The opening session was inaugurated by distinguished guests including Laurence Deter (Chairman of Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism) and Michael Cassidy (Leader of the Provincial NDP). It was largely attended by delegates from all over the country, apart from local friends from the community in Ontario Province and Montreal.

Six workshops were set up on different subjects: Race and Culture-Government Initiatives, Concerns of Youth, Media - the Ethnic Reality, The Role of Women, Religion in our Heritage, Culture and Traditions, and Education - the

Toronto Experience. A significant number of our youth took active part in these workshops which were overall success and lively.

The guest of Honour at the banquet was Pierre Deniger, Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister Jim Fleming, Minister of State for Multiculturalism. He praised the Indian community for their contribution to the Canadian society and NACOI for its excellent programs and performance.

He said in his address that the Government of Canada and the Government of India would be signing an agreement on November 23, 1981 in New Delhi to permit direct air service between Canada and India, which would start from Montreal by summer of 1982. On behalf of the Minister, he assured co-operation and support to the NACOI in the implementation of its programs.

For year 1981-82, Dr. S.L. Khanna from Vancouver was elected the President. Others elected were: P. Raha, Toronto, Vice-President-Ontario Region, V. Planthara, Montreal, Vice-President, Quebec Region, M. Changarathil, Edmonton, Vice-President, Alberta Region, M.S. Sidhu, Halifax, Vice-President, Atlantic Provinces, and Dr. H. Naik, Regina, Vice-President, Saskatchewan-Manitoba region, apart from the past President, G. Kheterpal from Montreal. Dr. S.L. Chopra from Ottawa was elected as Secretary and N. Thakore from Vancouver was elected as Treasurer.

Population studies in 'varsities

New Delhi, [UNI] - India, the second most densely populated country in the world, will soon have population education as the foundation course in universities and colleges.

A decision to this effect has been taken by the premier higher education body, the University Grants Commission (UGC), in view of the rising population trend as confirmed by the recent census. The 1981 census registered a population count of 680 million as compared to 547 million 10 years back in 1971.

Even though the National Population Education Program was launched a year ago with assistance from the United Nations Fund for

Population Activities (UNFPA), its emphasis was on educating the school children. The present program aims to impart the relevant education at the university and college level. These institutions are to be encouraged to introduce these courses and set up population education clubs. The Commission has suggested that universities and colleges all over India should organize short-term courses and extension work on population education as part of the program.

A remarkable feature of the extension service is that both the students and members of the community would be covered by this program.

Petro-dollars for tourism

New Delhi, [UNI] - India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), which provides a range of tourist service in India, is considering proposals for petro-dollar investment from Kuwait and Dubai for boosting tourism development in the country.

The Corporation has an ambitious plan to attract petro-dollars both in terms of equity participation and

commercial borrowings. It is going ahead with restructuring the proposals so as to ensure quick returns for such investments.

At the same time ITDC is intensifying its overseas operations in terms of signing up more hotel consultancy and management agreements with a view to ensuring easy generation of internal resources to supplement both planned budgetary support and petro-dollar borrowings.

Judiciary Vs. Executive

By George Mathew

New Delhi: An important feature of the Parliamentary system of government like that of India is the independence of the Judiciary. It has stood the test on several occasions and safeguarded its independent status.

The tussle was mainly between the Legislature and the Judiciary on the scope of the amending powers of the Parliament. The Supreme Court maintained that the powers of the Parliament to amend the Constitution was not absolute. The 24th Constitution amendment in 1971 affirmed the Parliament's power to amend any part of the Constitution. Yet the Supreme Court maintained that the amending powers did not include the power to amend "the basic features" of the Constitution. The debate still goes on.

The present confrontation is between the Judiciary and the Executive. A number of judgments of the Supreme Court in the recent past has gone against the government. This has irked the executive which felt that the Judiciary has been misusing its so-called independence to frustrate all efforts of the government to bring about social and distributive justice through legislative measures.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told a press conference in July that the Judiciary was not always aware of the social changes which have taken place in India and in the world. The tendency of many in the Judiciary was to maintain status quo. The Judiciary should be aware of the direction the country was taking and the people want it to take and partly that direction was given by the circumstances.

Legal experts say that the Judiciary cannot be subservient to the executive under the Indian Constitution. It is explicitly provided in Article 50 of the Constitution that "the state shall take steps to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the public service of the state." The article confers on the Judiciary the same exclusive status as the Executive derives from the Constitution. Therefore, there should not be any confrontation.

The Executive in an apparent bid to discipline the Judiciary has tried to interfere with the appointments, extension of service and transfers of the judges. The government has been giving piecemeal extensions to several High Court judges. Some of these extensions were granted only a couple of days prior to their retirement, thus keeping the judges in anxiety about their future. The Law Minister had issued a circular to the Chief Ministers seeking their consent for the transfer of judges out of their states. Such moves by the government initiated a controversy about the powers of the executive on these matters.

The Chief Justice of India, Y.V. Chandrachud, has said that when Article 222 of the

Constitution clearly stated that "a judge can be transferred after consultation with the Chief Justice of India" and Article 224 stated that "an additional judge can be appointed to tackle a temporary increase in the business of a High Court" it cannot be assumed that the executive alone had the right to transfer a judge or grant an extension to an additional judge. "Since the Executive is controlled by political leaders who are often more interested in serving their own interests - it may, it is feared, transfer a judge to a far-off place like Aizawl, the Andaman Islands or Assam or refuse to grant him further extension if he does not tow the line," he said.

The Confrontation

The battle line is already set for a final showdown between the government and the judiciary. A case is now before the Constitution bench of the Supreme Court which would decide whether the executive has supremacy over the judiciary.

A group of lawyers led by V.M. Tarkunde, well known for his crusade for the independence of the judiciary, is fighting the case to safeguard the independence of the Judiciary as enshrined in the Constitution.

The case relates to the extension of service in respect of three judges viz O.N. Vohra, S.N. Kumar and B.S. Wad.

The three judges were about to retire after a "piecemeal" extension given to them earlier. When their further extension was not forthcoming, it was felt that they may not be given further extension for reasons other than judicial.

The apprehension came from the allegation that Mr. Vohra had passed judgment against Sanjay Gandhi in the Kissa Kursi Ka case under pressure from the Janata Government and

Justice of the jeans

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The Chief Justice of India, Justice V.V. Chandrachud, does not seem to find justice in women wearing jeans, at least in his court.

During the course of hearing a case, the Chief Justice saw a woman wearing jeans enter his court along with an advocate. He sent his staff to find out who the woman was. When informed that she was the clerk of the advocate, the woman was asked to leave the court forthwith and warned that she should enter the court next time only if she wore a sari. He was sure saris were still available in the market, he observed.

Justice Chandrachud felt that it was not proper for a registered clerk to sit in the "well" of the court along with advocates wearing jeans. Jeans were not a "decent" dress.

Persons connected with

Mr. Kumar was seen campaigning for a Janata party candidate.

Mr. Tarkunde moved the Supreme Court praying that the Government of India be directed to decide about the extension to the judges before the court closed for vacation in early May. He felt that the extension was being withheld for reasons other than judicial.

The Constitution bench which heard the petition directed the Government of India to take a decision in the matter at least 10 days before the date of expiry of the short-term extension of the three judges.

When the government ignored the direction, Mr. Tarkunde brought the matter before the vacation judge of the Supreme Court since the court was already closed for the summer vacation by then.

The government counsel then tried to dilly dally the matter. He first sought time to find out the reason from the government for the delay in carrying out the direction. Thereafter the counsel informed the Supreme Court that it was not entitled to know the decision of the government. The counsel challenged the authority of the court in the matter.

The vacation judge, Justice Tulzapurkar, however, asked the government to reconsider its stand. He described the government's intention as mala fide.

The government in the meantime granted one year extension to Mr. Wad who was the junior most among the three judges involved and denied extension to the other two judges, Mr. Vohra and Mr. Kumar. By doing so the government established that the authority to the executive was supreme in the matter of appointment, grant of extension and transfer of judges.

After the vacation, the Constitution bench of the Supreme Court is hearing the case again and its decision would be of far reaching effect.

INDIA TO INTENSIFY TOURISM PROMOTION SCHEME

New Delhi, [UNI] - In a bid to attract tourists to India, the Government will undertake an intensive tourism promotion program.

The scheme envisages setting up of 61 travel circuits comprising 440 tourist centres in different regions of the country.

According to the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, A.P. Sharma, the scheme is designed to ensure that the limited resources available for the Tourism Development are put to optimum use.

Negotiations between India and France for the purchase and manufacture of French Mirage-2000 fighter-interceptor aircraft in the final stage, "Economic daily" "Finance Express," reports.

KITCHEN

By Pranati Sen

LUNCH BOX

It's that time of year again, mother wonders what to prepare they will want to eat ever mother to compete with the from nearby fast food outlets nibblers" according to Dr. nutrition at University of Canadians are eating fast eating three good meals necessarily unhealthy, especially children and adolescents not necessary to fuel the greasy french fries. Young junk foods don't get the needed to allow the body being eaten. Because mother usually starts packing early in his or her life with of potato chips.

Good nutrition demands can be incorporated into nutritional quality. A wide nutrition and energy by all. Bake some whole-wheat when you have time; the shrimp alfalfa sprouts, chicken salad, or crushed everyone enjoys sweet banana-mint breads, zucchini oatmeal tarts, whole wheat and mango mellowes. Most find these healthy goodies

Gourmet Sandwich Bread

1 large egg, lightly beaten
1/4 cup plain thick yogurt
2 tbsp. milk
1/4 cup liquid honey
2 tbsp. melted butter
1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
1/4 cup quick-cooking rolled oats
1/4 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. baking soda
1/4 cup chopped walnuts

Heat oven to 350F. Grease pan. Beat eggs lightly in yogurt, melted butter, honey and salt together and resists and walnuts. Mix well. Ingredients to the liquid mixture with a wooden spoon until prepared pan. Bake until centre comes out clean, a rack to cool. This bread feeds several of them and freezes

Carrot or zucchini filling

1/2 cup grated carrots or liquid as possible from ground
1/4 cup minced green pepper
1/4 cup minced green onion
1/4 cup minced celery
8 oz. cream cheese
dash of salt
dash of pepper
Enough mayonnaise for (depends on the moisture) Combine cream cheese, Mix well. Add mayonnaise. Make sandwich with Gouda overnight in the refrigerator. Butter the bread slices.

Deviled Ham filling

4 oz. sharp cheddar cheese
8 oz. cream cheese, soft
1 (4 1/2 oz.) can deviled ham
1/4 cup chopped pitted raisins
1/4 cup finely chopped pecans

Have cheddar cheese in a mixer bowl, beat together cream cheese until blended. Blend in pecans. Chill before

Mirage deal

New Delhi, [UNI] - Negotiations between India and France for the purchase and manufacture of French Mirage-2000 fighter-interceptor aircraft in the final stage, "Economic daily" "Finance Express," reports.

Quoting informed sources

KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

LUNCH BOX

It's that time of year again. Kids start school and mother wonders what to pack in their lunch box so that they will want to eat every bit of it. It is difficult for mother to compete with the readily available 'junk food' from nearby fast food outlets. "Canada is a nation of nibblers" according to Dr. Elizabeth See, a professor of nutrition at University of Toronto. In her opinion, Canadians are eating far too many snacks instead of eating three good meals a day. Snacking is not necessarily unhealthy, especially for teenagers. Young children and adolescents need food for growth but it is not necessary to fuel the body with a hamburger and greasy french fries. Youngsters whose diets bulge with junk foods don't get the proper vitamins and minerals needed to allow the body to properly burn up what is being eaten. Because of laziness or ignorance, the mother usually starts packing the child's lunch box very early in his or her life with a candy bar, soda pop or a bag of potato chips.

Good nutrition demands careful planning. Snack foods can be incorporated into a diet without sacrificing its nutritional quality. A wide variety of foods is required for nutrition and energy by all individuals - young and old. Bake some whole-wheat or bran bread for sandwiches when you have time; they freeze well. Use avocado, shrimp alfalfa sprouts, crushed pineapple and cheese, chicken salad, or crushed fruit for filling. Almost everyone enjoys sweet foods. So bake and freeze banana-nut breads, zucchini breads, carrot muffins, oatmeal tarts, whole wheat blueberry scones, fruit bars and mango mellowes. Most of us would be delighted to find these healthy goodies in our lunch this fall.

Gourmet Sandwich Bread

- 1 large egg, lightly beaten
- ½ cup plain thick yogurt
- 2 tbsp. milk
- ¼ cup liquid honey
- 2 tbsp. melted butter
- 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
- ¼ cup quick-cooking rolled oats
- ¼ tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. baking soda
- ¼ cup chopped walnuts

Heat oven to 350°F. Grease one 7½ by 3½ by 2 inch loaf pan. Beat eggs lightly in a large bowl. Stir in milk, yogurt, melted butter, honey. Combine sifted flour, soda and salt together and resift. Add Bran cereal, rolled oats and walnuts. Mix well with a wooden spoon. Add dry ingredients to the liquid mixture in a large bowl and beat with a wooden spoon until well mixed. Spoon into prepared pan. Bake until a toothpick inserted in the centre comes out clean, about 50 minutes. Turn out on rack to cool. This bread freezes well. So you may bake several of them and freeze for later use.

Carrot or zucchini filling

- ¾ cup grated carrots or Zucchini (squeeze out as much liquid as possible from grated zucchini then measure)
- ¼ cup minced green pepper
- ¼ cup minced green onion (white part only)
- ¼ cup minced celery
- 8 oz. cream cheese
- dash of salt
- dash of pepper

Enough mayonnaise for desired spreading consistency (depends on the moisture of the vegetables). Combine cream cheese, salt, pepper and vegetables. Mix well. Add mayonnaise and blend well. Chill well. Make sandwich with Gourmet sandwich bread and chill overnight in the refrigerator before packing in the lunch box. Butter the bread slices before filling.

Deviled Ham filling

- 4 oz. sharp cheddar cheese, (½ cup shredded)
- 8 oz. cream cheese, softened
- 1 (4½ oz) can deviled ham
- ¼ cup chopped pitted ripe olives
- ¼ cup finely chopped pecans

Have cheddar cheese at room temperature. In small mixer bowl, beat together cheddar cheese and cream cheese until blended. Beat in deviled ham, stir in olives and pecans. Chill before or after making sandwiches.

Mirage deal with France

New Delhi, [UNI] - Negotiations between India and France for the purchase and manufacture of the French Mirage-2000 fighter-interceptor aircraft are in the final stage, the economic daily "Financial Express" reports. Quoting informed sources,

the paper says that the first batch of these planes would be purchased from the Mirage manufacturers Dassault-Brequet.

The Mirage-2000 which can reach a speed of mach 2.2/2.3 will be operational with the French air force by 1982.

Smoke therapy advocated

New Delhi [UNI] - In a world plagued by pollution can smoke better environs and heal ailing minds and bodies? Can smoke ever be used as a repellent to the growing threat of environmental pollution?

Yes, say the dedicated volunteers of International Movement 'home' therapy. These volunteers are touring the world to convince mankind of their beliefs.

Klaus and Monika, an Australian husband and wife team are two such volunteers now touring India.

The therapy, Klaus say, is based on the simple ancient Indian vedic system of "homa," the sacred purifying fire that constitutes virtually every Hindu ceremony.

Agnihotra or home fire lighted as per specific instructions laid down in the vedic scriptures, becomes the receiving station for floods of energies attracted by the homa through the cosmos which brings about a healthy rhythmic change in the ecologically abused environs and this, in turn, has a healing effect on the human psyche and body, according to the Australian couple.

Homa therapy depends on

the forces of nature like fire which is one of the nature's elements. The incidence of disease, its prolongation and patients' recovery from it are substantially influenced by the interplay of subtle cosmic energies such

as cosmic rays, and micro waves which hit the planet, some time below electromagnetic level, Klaus says.

Because of this, the movement is catching up in the western countries, particularly the United States, according to Monika.

Janmashtami in Ottawa

A grand celebration of the birth of Lord Krishna was held in the East End of Ottawa on Saturday, August 22nd last. The occasion was well attended and hymns and praises were sung to the gods.

According to the beliefs of Hindus, Lord Sri Krishna, another incarnation or avatar of the Lord came upon the face of the earth on the eighth day of the month of

bhado (August) in answer to the cries of the humble and righteous people, to rid the earth of the evil that plagued mankind several thousands of years ago.

The Jamma Ashrami celebration was organized by followers of Sri Sathya Sai Baba, who is being worshipped as an avatar of present day. Lord Sri Sathya Sai Baba, also known by His followers as the God of Miracles, resides in South India.

KKK condemned

The college of Bishops of the Anglican Diocese of Toronto have singled out the Ku Klux Klan for condemnation in an official statement to their clergy.

The Bishops asked the clergy to rally their members to join ranks with them and to boldly oppose any group which threatens the rights or equality of others.

Dick Lochan
Our Toronto Representative

The statement cited the Klan's philosophies as espousing violence and hatred for other people and theirs as just the opposite, i.e. to defend the rights of all races and cultures against racism and oppression.



The Chicago Federation of India Associations have celebrated the 34th India Independence Day on August 15, 1981, at the Westmont High School Auditorium. Niru M. Parikh, President of FIA presided over the celebrations. S.K. Bhatnagar, Consul General of India explained the progress made by India. The celebrations ended with very interesting cultural programs by member organizations.

Picture shows some of the participants at the function.

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Suitable match for Punjabi Brahmin boy 25. Presently in final year of Bachelor of Dental Surgery in India. Boy's brothers well settled in professions in Canada. Girl's merit only consideration. Please apply M-1796, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a single gentleman, 42, professional accountant, well established, living in Toronto for the past 5 years. Correspondence invited from slim, educated, women under 35. Send full particulars with telephone number to M-1798, The Canadian India Times.

Professional engineer with MBA, in management position, well travelled, fluent in French and German, 38, fair, attractive, slim and athletic, originally from the South, wishes to meet attractive, educated girl. Please send details with returnable photo to M-1799, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for professional Punjabi Khatri divorced boy, 36, 5'8". Well settled in Chicago (U.S.) for 14 years. Brother settled in Canada. Girl's merits main consideration. Write full details with phone to P.O. Box 2082, Bramalea, Ontario L6T 3S3 Canada or phone (416) 451-6298.

Wanted a suitable girl for a cultured and handsome doctor, 25, in North India. Girl's merits main consideration. Also wanted a suitable match for a beautiful and talented, registered nurse, 31, in North India. No bars. Write with details, to M-1800, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a young man, 24, visiting Canada at present. Height 5'11". B.Sc. Dairy Technology from India. Relatives well settled in Canada. M-1802, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a Punjabi girl, M.A. Economics, height 5'4", visiting Canada in first week of September. Three brothers settled in Canada. Interested parties call (519)-681-5684 or 681-6196.

Suitable match for a graduate Jat Sikh boy, 25 years, 5'11". Caste no bar. Canadian citizen. American citizen or immigrants need apply. Write to A. Singh, P.O. Box 7, Stoney Creek, Ontario.

Good looking, Bengali girl, 24, immigrant in Canada looking for a well educated Bengali boy who would like to settle in Canada. Interested persons please contact M-1804, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a homely Punjabi graduate, slim, 5'3 1/2", girl, 30 yrs. All brothers and sisters well settled. Early marriage. M-1805, The Canadian India Times.

US/Canada immigrant, beautiful, educated, girl for handsome Punjabi non-Sikh Ardra engineer, 27/172 cms, fluent French, working in Europe, willing to settle down in US/Canada. Write with details and photo to M-1805, the Canadian India Times.

207 INDIAN TIE-UPS ABROAD

New Delhi, [UNI] - There were 207 effective Indian joint ventures abroad at the beginning of January 1981 of which 115 were in production or operation and 92 were under various stages of implementation.

Modern airport in Delhi

New Delhi [UNI] - Delhi airport will have by 1985, a new terminal complex with a capacity to handle 25 million international passengers annually.

Besides a terminal complex being built in the first phase, there will be for the first time in India mechan-

ised cargo handling facility for dealing with 60,000 tonnes of import and export cargo, a taxi track parallel to the runway and an apron for parking 16 aircraft at a time, an approach road and a car park. Taxi links will connect the parallel taxi track and the runway.

Rajasthan bureau for gulf jobs

Jaipur, [UNI] - The Government of Rajasthan, a Western Indian State, has come to the aid of job-seekers in the Gulf by directly recruiting them through an employment bureau it has set up.

The main purpose behind setting up the bureau is to eliminate private contractors who act as middlemen and fleece the job-seekers, says K.L. Kochhar, Labour Commissioner of the State. The contractors charge exorbitant sums for their ser-

vices and reports of exploitation are not uncommon, he adds.

The state-run bureau will not only provide free services but will fully safeguard the employed people.

BOOM IN SCOOTER SALES IN NORTH INDIA

New Delhi, [UNI] - Sale of scooters in North India received a big boost in 1980, as a result of the phenomenal rise in the operating cost of cars following the hike in petrol prices.

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VANCOUVER	\$1320.00	\$1250.00	\$1210.00

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